MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. III, NO. 260 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th „	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st „	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th „	Salsette ..	6800	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Moolian ..	10000
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
4th Nov.	Nankin ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th „	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov...	Fultala ..	Australia via Malbar Coast and Colombo.
2nd Nov...	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Silvara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6329	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebosh Maru..	H Nojiri	4068	6th Nov	18th Nov.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luson Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	4th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3039	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	9250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	....	24th Nov.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and chea
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure*. D 18

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5105	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne, R.N.R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Anstalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	975
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1423

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 423

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 45,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Les Anglos. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH

B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos: 108 & 1438*

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang(F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

IF you require any Office or Executive staff, please phone 1,362 or write to the UNIVERSAL BILLET AGENCY, Ismail Buildings, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay and you will have the best men free of charge. Telegrams "BILLET." 2196 A

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 1966

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON. Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Salary Rs. 150—175, with board and lodging. Apply before November 1st to THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 950

WANTED a regular purchaser for HORSE SKINS (as available from time to time) Apply
COMMANDANT,
904 Base Remount Depot, Deolali.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.—CHIEF OFFICER WANTED.—The post of Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality will fall vacant from December 1st, 1915.
Applications for the appointment, stating age and attaching copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by November 15th, 1915. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 275 per mensem with annual increments rising to Rs. 450 in 4 years.
B. W. KISSAN, I.C.S.,
President, Bandra Municipality.
October, 28th, 1915. 911

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—A MOTOR MECHANIC is required for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.
Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs and be not less than 25 years of age.
Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.
Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to THE DISTRICT LOCO SUPERINTENDENT, North Western Railway, Kalka. 902

WANTED two CLERKS on consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per mensom, each from 1st November, 1915, for the Embarkation Supply Office, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, for such period as the pressure of work due to War continues.
2. Candidates having experience of office work and well versed in correspondence need only apply with copies of testimonials in their possession.
3. Applications should be in the candidates' own hand-writing and addressed to THE EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 911

WANTED LOCOMOTIVE BOILER INSPECTOR, salary Rs. 300—375 by annual increments of Rs. 25. Candidates must have had experience of similar work and held good certificates for same and also be able to pass strict medical examination. Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of tesimonials should be addressed to.—
LOCOMOTIVE & CARRIAGE
SUPERINTENDENT,
Assam-Bengal Railway,
Pahartali.
910

WANTED.—A comptent and experienced GRADUATE, with a good knowledge of Kanarese and Marathi, for the post of Head Clerk in the office of the undersigned. Salary Rs. 100-5-125.
Applications in own handwriting, stating age and previous experience, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, should be sent to the undersigned before the 15th November 1915,
J. F. D'MELLO,
Ag. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner,
S.R.D.
Belgaum.
2087

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED a GUJARATI GRADUATE with S. L. French. Pay Rs. 45. Apply Principal, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevie, Bombay. 2202

WANTED one SECOND HAND STEAM ROLLER in good order, weighing about 10 tons. Apply stating price to Mamlatdar and VICE PRESIDENT, SALSETTE. 2198

WANTED WEAVING MASTER for mill in Gujerat. Must be competent sizer. European preferred. Apply to Box No. 596 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2205

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED EUROPEAN HEADMASTER salary starting Rs. 350, free quarters, rising Rs. 500. Immediate joining essential on appointment. Apply DIWAN MANGALSEN, Gujranwala, Punjab. Only best men need apply. 909

WANTED CORNISH or LANCASHIRE BOILER, about 35 N. H. P. Licensed working pressure 90—100 lbs. ANANTAPUR GOLD FIELD, LTD., Morriston P. O. 910

WANTED—A thoroughly competent GRADUATE to act as SUB-EDITOR and MANAGER of a Paper. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2179

WANTED.—Will Lady kindly recommend (maid) NURSE for Lady and daughter of 11.
Address Mrs. BATCHELOR, c/o E. Batchelor, I.C.S., Wardha, C. P. 903

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED ASSISTANT MANAGER & ACCOUNTANT. Must be thoroughly well up in Mill works. Pay Rs. 200. Apply stating qualifications to—
THE AGENTS,
The Nawab of Cambay Mills.
Cambay, Oct. 31st 1915. 2204

WANTED for a High School one B.Sc., and two UNDERGRADUATES, strong in Mathematics, able to play all outdoor games. Salary for B.Sc., Rs. 70—2—80 and for others Rs. 45—5—60.
Apply to DEWAN BAHADUR T. CHHAJU RAM, Dewan, Datia State, P. O. Datia, G. I. P. (Bundelkhand.) 951

WANTED an ASSISTANT FOREMAN FITTER. Applicants should have a good general knowledge of bench and machine work and be able to keep workshop accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be accepted up to 5th November, 1915. Copies of testimonials should accompany applications, these will not be returned.
Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. 952

WANTED a MARINE ENGINEER, European or Indian, holding a 2nd Class Certificate for service on a new steamer for the Imperial Light House Service at Colombo. The appointment is pensionable. Free passage will be provided to Colombo. Only those who are Marine Engineers need apply, enclosing their testimonials, to
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL
INDIAN MARINE,
Bombay.
2159

WANTED by the Asansol Mines Board of Health for the Asansol Mining Settlement, Bengal, India, a CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 1,200 (£80) rising to Rs. 1,500 (£100) a month with a free house or allowance in lieu thereof. The leave rules will be the same as those for employees of District Boards in Bengal. Travelling allowance at first class Government rates will be given. Only fully qualified Medical men possessing an European Diploma of Public Health with previous experience of Sanitary work need apply. Applicants must be under the age of 45. The selected candidate will be expected to sign a contract of employment for five years, terminable at any time by either party on six months' notice. He will be a whole time servant of the Board and will not be permitted to engage in private practice. He should join his appointment at once. If in England, he will be given a free passage. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Government of Bengal in whom the power of appointment is vested under the Mining Settlements Act. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st February, 1916.
W. A. MARR,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asanol Mines Board of Health.
Burdwan, E. I. Ry., Bengal, India.
990

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—a COTTAGE PIANO by S. Rose and Co., in very good condition very little used. For particulars apply to Box No. 594 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2185

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ¼in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE small Weaving Plant, consisting of 40 Looms. Shuttles, Warpwinders, etc., in perfect condition. Would cost to make now Rs. 2,500. What offers?
Apply "WEAVING PLANT" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2207

TO BE LET.

TO LET- GODOWN in Tamarind Lane, Fort. Apply Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDASS & CO. 2195

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET—Big Bungalow with spacious Compound at 543, Naigam Road, Dadar, opposite More Baug, Inquire within. 2160

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2084.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undermentioned estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavergatti Forest Depot M & S M Railway on the 2nd December, 1915 and following days.

Teak in the square cubic feet	300,666
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc	50,000
Teak-Poles	866
Swan scantlings, planks, battens &c. cft.	25,000
Sissum	80,000

Sawn material will be sold each afternoon until finished, then Jungle-wood each afternoon, Teak every morning.
The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sundays and Holidays.
Divisional Forest Office Kanara N. D.,
Camp Haliyal.
Dated 11th October, 1915.
J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara
2197

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to noon, the 15th November, 1915, for the construction of the MAHABOOB-NAHAIR extension which consists mostly of earth work and masonry and is estimated to cost about 9½ lakhs of Hyderabad Rupees. The Hyderabad Rupee is equivalent to about 13 annas 6 pies of British Currency. Tender Forms and full particulars may be had on application to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, P. W. D. Hyderabad (Deccan.)
M. D. GADGIL,
for Superintending Engineer
for Irrigation.
25th Oct. 1915. 1004

POLICE ORDER.

AS the Divali Festival is now approaching the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a breach of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 30th Oct. 1915.
S. M. EDWARDES,
2200 Commissioner of Police.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1912, THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913 AND OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 30th day of November 1915, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, liquidators of the said Company, and, if so require by notice in writing from the said liquidators are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
In order that proper debts or claims may be admitted without Creditors being put to the trouble and expense of proof, any Policies, Pass Books, Premia Receipts, or other documents held in support of the debts or claims should be forwarded to the liquidators.
In all letters addressed to the liquidators in response to this notice, the distinctive numbers of the Policies (if any) should be quoted, and the word "CLAIMS" clearly marked on the covers in which they are enclosed.
E. D. DIGNASSE.
F. E. BANGHAM.
Liquidators.
National Insurance & Banking Co., Ltd.,
In liquidation.
28, Bharat Buildings,
Lahore, 28th Oct. 1915. 2206

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th and 8th proximo those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
A. LOGIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th October, 1915.
2201

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF ESSENCES FOR AERATED WATERS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Messrs. Merchant Brothers, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor:—
One lot of essences consisting of lemon, raspberry, ginger, pine apple, orange, almond, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at China Bazar, Nana's Wady, in the stable of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail, and next to Jaggonath Sankerseth's House, by order of Mr. J. Virji Peraj, who is closing his business, the following:—
3 Rubber-tyred Victorias, License No. 231, 477 and 1546, and six Horses.
The above will be on view on the day of sale from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON, COTTON WASTE, FLY, SAVARI COTTON, GUNNIES, ETC., SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jeewanji Press Godapdeo, opposite the New Cotton Green and Railway Station, at Tank Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—
A large lot of oily cotton, cotton waste, fly, savari cotton, gunnies, etc., slightly damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Lohar Chawl and Princess Street, (where the furniture has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood dining, drawing, bed room and office room furniture made by Madrasi carpenters, such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror side-board and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, lined silk tapestry, drawing room fancy cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy flower and table ornaments, China and Japanese pedestal pots, bronze and terracotta statues, 3 to 12 lights, electric real cut glass chandeliers, electric globes and brackets, electric ceiling and table fans, writing tables, Curzon chairs, fancy chairs, fancy wooden double bedsteads rich velvet and Brussels carpets, etc., etc.
The above is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st November, 1915.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Paidhonie Road, Khadak, near Jakaria Ahmed Patel Orphange.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Owner, Bai Jenabai, daughter of Gulam Husein Meherali, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 388 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Paidhonie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1322-1460, and New No. 7083, Old Survey No. 1-75, and New Survey No. 2981, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 2165, and Street No. 174-84, and 191, and bounded as follows, i.e.,:—On or towards the East by the property of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, on or towards the West by the Don Tad Third Row, on or towards North by a passage, and on or towards the South by the Paidhonie Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 9, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their Sale Room, the following:—
On account of the shippers—
A consignment of second-hand clothing:—
2 bales each 100 s.h. over-coats.
2 bales each 300 s.h. Bicycle breeches.
1 bale 150 s.h. boy's overcoats.
3 bales each 150 s.h. L.'s Ulsters.
On account of the shippers, to close the account—
1 bale white cotton fents.
1 bale tweed fents.
On account of the concerned—
A consignment of fire and thief resisting safes:—
2 safes each sizes 25 by 20 by 20.
1 safe size 30 by 24 by 24.
1 safe size 36 by 28 by 28.
On account of the concerned—
A consignment of tents made by a known factory of Upper India.
1 Kabul Pal tent, size 10 by 10.
1 Double Fly tent, size 14 by 14, lbs. 160.
1 Kabul Pal tent, size 7 by 6, lbs. 45.
3 Kabul Pal tents, size 8 by 8.
1 Sawar Pal tent, size 10 by 7.
2 Sawar Pal tents, size 4½ by 6.
1 Sawar Pal tent, size 11 by 6.
1 Sawar Pal tent, size 10 by 6.
Miscellaneous articles consisting of one American second-hand safe, size 48 by 36 by 22, sideboard, screen, Japanese teapoys, Military beddings, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st November, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay
Telegraphic Address:—"BETTY" Bombay

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30

OUR ALL STAR FILM PROGRAMME.
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S very latest 2-part comedy
"CHARLEY THE TRAMP"
THIS IS A POSITIVE ROAR.
YOU WILL NEVER SEE CHAPLIN IN A FUNNIER FILM.
Pathe Freres Latest Society Drama
"THE FIRST DAWN"
A charming two-part drama with a vigorous and original plot, featuring Andre Pascal.
KINEMACOLOR 1915. LATEST FRENCH WAR FILMS.
To-morrow Sunday at 4 p. m. Special Matinee.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

9-30 p.m. 9-30 p.m.
A TORNADO OF LAUGHTER
Maurice E. Bandmann presents the
BANDMANN OPERA Co.
BANDMANN OPERA Co.
in the London success
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
A musical play in 2 acts.
Music by
PAUL A. RUBENS.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
Next Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
or the late Geo. Edwarde's Great production
"BETTY"
"BETTY"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.
Telephone 1882.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
Grand "Ideal" Exclusive
FROM SHOP GIRL TO DUCHESS
4,000 feet. 3 Parts.
A POPULAR MELODRAMA
AFTER THE PUBLIC'S OWN HEART
3 Shows Nightly:—7-0, 8-45, 10-30 S.T.
Usual Half Rates. No Advance Prices.
Seats reserved without extra charge.

DANCE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
And in the presence of
The Royal Belgian & Allied contries' Counsuls
The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma
(Bombay Branch) will hold a
SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE
TOWN HALL
BOMBAY
On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.
In aid of the
BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.
Dancing Commences at 9-30 p. m.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretery, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.
Or at the Door.
Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
AT THE
Empire Theatre
Tuesday, 2nd Nov. at 9 p. m.
RAKSHASHI MAHATWAKANGSHA

Maharastra Natak Mandali.

GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Monday, 1st November
at 9-30 p. m.
SATWAPARIKSHA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE

READ
THE FINAL
SIX CHAPTERS
OF THE GREAT
PATHE MASTERPIECE
IN THIS PAPER.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

AND THE GREATEST OF ALL GREAT FILMS

THE PERILS OF PAULINE

SHALL HAVE COME TO A CLOSE.

DO NOT MISS THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

TO-NIGHT YOU WILL SEE SOME MOST SENSATIONAL ACTS THAT SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS ONES AND ON SATURDAY NEXT
THE LAST THREE EPISODES WILL ASTOUND AND AMAZE YOU BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION.

Time—Week Days
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.

Time—Saturdays & Sundays
4-45, 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p.m.

READ
THE FINAL
SIX CHAPTERS
OF THE GREAT
PATHE MASTERPIECE
IN THIS PAPER.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday this week
AND THEN
SEE IT FOR THE LAST TIME
ON
SATURDAY, THE 6th NOVEMBER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29.		
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon
Oct. 30		
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Oct. 31		
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Persia	Hall	London

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29.		
Jahangir	Lewis	Jeddah
Oct. 30		
vonian	Hosken	Middlesbro
cemoor	Barry	Mostyn
Oct. 31		
Iyo Maru	Okamoto	Kobe
Caledonia	Dowell	London
Lhasa	King	Karachi

Saturday, October 30th, 1915.

S. S. Incemoor:—The steamer Incemoor, 1,973 tons, Captain E. W. Barry, sailed on Saturday for Mostyn Deep, with general goods on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed yesterday for London, and other ports, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The steamer Iyo Maru, 3,691 tons, Captain K. Okamoto, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,248 tons, Captain O. Kametaka, arrived here on Friday evening from Rangoon, with a general cargo and oil on board.

S. S. Favonian:—The steamer Favonian, 1,956 tons, Captain W. J. Hosken, sailed on Saturday for Middlesbro with general goods on board.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Kobe for Bombay, on the 27th instant, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 30th instant, and due here on the 3rd November.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Mooltan, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Friday, the 29th idem.

S. S. Moldavia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Moldavia, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant, arrived Aden at 3 a.m. on Saturday, the 30th idem.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Captain W. H. S. Hall, arrived here yesterday from London, which port she left on the 9th instant and called at the intermediate ports, with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The Norwegean steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta with coal.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Luzon Maru.....Miyate.....O. S. Kaisha
B. Hanametal.....X. Lenno.....M. M. Shirazi
D. & E. City of Calcutta.Rigby.....K. Nixon & Co
F. Cragoswald.....Nunn.....D. Nanji & Sons.
H. Singporian.....Saunderson...S. Tayebji & Sons
M. Khosrau.....Courtney.....T. M. & Co
M. Nuran.....Fanning.....T. M. & Co
N. Airedale.....Russell.....K. N. & Co.
P. Garryvale.....Kearney.....K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....K. N. & Co
Bahadur.....K. N. Co.
Irrawadi.....K. N. & Co
Courland.....B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Wakasa Maru.....Itsuno.....N. Y. Kaisha
5 Orangemoor.....Edington.....T. M. & Co
6 Alavi.....Thomson.....T. M. & Co
8 Vita.....Cammack.....M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Hartington.....Long.....W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin.....Manley.....P. & O. S. N. Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Tayabi.....Exley.....B. E. Collin & Co
M. W. D. D.
Dredger "Gouernador".....A. Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie.....Macdonald.....W. & A. G. & Co
Bayo Maru.....Kametaka.....
Quakdara.....Livingstone.....M. M. & Co
Cigale.....Jouanis.....T. M. & Co
Gracchus.....Smith.....M. M. & Co
Hans B.....Henriksen.....T. M. & Co
Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Hokon Maru.....Tenjinato.....G. Arbuthnot & Co
Richard Nordmok....Hunn.....F. F. Campbell & Co
Suwa.....Gilling.....

EXPORTS.

Oct. 30.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 326 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D 21

Nanken (s) 53 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 206 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Nanken (s) 45 cwts. gum Arabic M. Jetha, 26 cwts. gum Arabic P. Jethabhoy.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nanken (s) 70 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nanken (s) 75 cwts. angoor, T. Canjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Favignana (s) 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros., 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Alavi (s) 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Favignana (s) 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Dilwara from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,611 tons coal, 1 cask kaddy shells, 1 cask tortoise shells, 674 bales cotton, 17 nongs r. horns, 23 bundles skins, 35 bags beans, 1 bag shells, 3 bags, 5 bundles old brass, 5 crates glass bottles, 87 bags bharaji, 80 bags manioe floor, 3 bundles old copper, 7 bundles zinc, 1 bundle lead, 6 bags dara, 2 cases quilts, 222 tusks, 2 cases, 8 pieces ivory, 2 cases colour, 4,823 bundles cloves, 87 bags Colombo roots, 203 bags napupa seed, 733 bags cajoo nuts, 1,464 bags cowries.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has again fallen in Malabar and a few showers in south-east Madras.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 30th October 1915 was 30.114 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stil
	Oct	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct	h.	m.	ft. in.
SAT.	30	m 3	24	25	7	30	m 9	47	21 6
		3	7a	23	3		8	50a	19 2
SUN	31	m 4	27	25	2	31	m 11	57	21 4
	Nov	4	28a	23	0	Nov	10	11a	19 11
MON.	1	m 5	35	25	1	1	m 1	0a	20 7
		6	0a	23	3		11	57a	20 2
TU	2	m 6	42	25	4	2		1	42a 19 6
		7	20a	24	3				
WED	3	m 7	40	25	10	3	m 1	24	19 10
		8	25a	25	6		2	17a	18 4
THUR	4	m 8	30	26	5	4	m 2	20	19 4
		9	18a	26	11		2	51a	17 9
FRI.	5	m 9	14	27	7	5	m 3	7	18 4
		10	4a	28	2		3	26a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 37m.	,, 6h. 7m.
,, 31 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 38m.	,, 6h. 6m.
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 6m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 39m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 4 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 5m.
,, 5 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	,, 6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45·5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9·8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22·3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33·0 a.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31

There has been no rainfall except in south Madras and on Burma and Chittagong coasts.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point 4 inches, Margui 2 inches, Cochin Tinnevelly and Kodaikanal 1 inch.

Weather is disturbed in the neighbourhood of the Andamans.

An increase of rainfall in the Burma coast is forecasted.

RAINFALL TO DATE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The transition from summer to autumn conditions is being carried very slowly and the regular retreating monsoon rains have not as yet begun in Madras. The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam and the United Provinces east and is 20 per cent. or more in defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India west and the whole of north-west India. In the rest of the country it is within 20 per cent. of the normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 30th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	89.3	69.0	69	0	0	—0.09
Do. (29th)	87.5	77.2	74	0	0	—0.09
Jask	87.5	74.5	91	0	0	—0.08
Do. (29th)						
Muskat	84.3	77.4	72	0	0	—0.22
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.6	60.3	53	0.65	14.58	—4.09
Rawalpindi	87.1	48.0	48	0.00	6.57	—3.22
Lahore	93.8	56.4	69	0.00	6.57	—3.69
Hissar	95.3	58.4	59	0.00	6.53	
Ambala	91.7	54.1	74	0.00	21.82	—1.86
Delhi	91.2	58.0	32	0.00	13.05	—10.67
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.6	64.6	38	0.00	16.08	—8.93
Mainpuri	93.6	62.1	53	0.00	21.65	—2.90
Jhansi	93.2	62.0	36	0.00	21.84	—13.42
Cawnpore	87.0	62.1	72	0.00	57.26	23.71
Allahabad	89.4	61.1	64	0.00	44.00	7.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.1	57.4	51	0.00	0.69	—1.57
Karachi	91.3	70.0	64	0.00	0.38	—5.75
Ajmer	93.0	59.4	54	0.00	11.09	—7.96
Jaipur	95.5	61.4	38	0.00	10.53	—11.38
Kotah	94.0	69.6	32	0.00	17.41	—8.99
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	67.4	35	0.00	4.67	—6.87
Dwarka	88.9	73.7	64	0.00	7.99	—5.70
Veraval	86.5	73.0	72	0.00	10.49	—6.94
Rajkot	97.2	65.5	36	0.00	11.34	—14.50
Bhavnagar Para	96.8	69.8	61	0.00	10.95	—8.87
Surat	96.1	66.5	66	0.00	27.44	—13.19
Ahmedabad	100.0	69.4	33	0.00	11.75	—17.37
Deesa	100.6	64.8	47	0.00	6.96	—16.41
Neemuch	91.9	63.0	30	0.00	15.64	—11.63
Indore	90.1	57.6	57	0.00	27.19	—4.09
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.3	58.5	81	0.00	70.78	18.63
Saugor	87.8	62.0	46	0.00	42.34	—0.83
Hoshangabad	88.0	59.2	73	0.00	43.59	—3.07
Khandwa	91.4	58.3	64	0.00	23.72	—4.57
Akola	91.2	55.8	56	0.00	26.88	—3.33
Amroati	88.8	61.8	45	0.00	32.30	1.31
Nagpur	88.0	64.5	58	0.00	46.50	1.18
Chanda	87.5	61.2	73	0.00	38.43	—10.87
Raipur	87.7	66.6	64	0.00	56.24	5.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	76.2	73	0.00	76.18	5.68
Ratnagiri	95.3	71.7	40	0.00	100.16	0.97
Mormugao	87.3	73.9	90	0.00	85.24	—4.69
Karwar	87.5	73.0	95	0.00	97.16	—20.01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.2	57.1	54	0.00	21.65	6.80
Ahmednagar	85.4	55.4	43	0.00	29.10	9.31
Poona	87.2	57.3	68	0.00	34.90	10.62
Sholapur	93.8	62.4	51	0.00	25.59	—0.71
Bijapur	85.2	62.3	54	0.00	22.65	5.23
Belgaum	82.2	59.7	60	0.00	46.26	3.15
Aurangabad	87.7	56.6	43	0.00	28.47	2.49
Nizamabad (Indur.)	86.8	61.5	63	0.00	34.09	—3.65
Hyderabad	85.7	66.0	62	0.00	50.07	22.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	74.3	85	0.57	95.26	—20.45
Calicut	87.4	75.5	93	0.33	94.21	—3.89
Cochin	85.8	75.1	86	0.15	90.44	5.00
Colombo	85.6	74.7	93	0.69	41.21	6.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.3	73.3	80	0.00	39.26	—8.48
Bellary	91.1	67.7	52	0.00	23.07	8.55
Cuddapah	93.4	73.5	53	0.00	18.47	—6.01
Madras	91.9	74.6	73	0.00	24.38	—2.37
Bangalore	82.8	65.2	30	0.00	25.28	0.13
Coimbatore	87.6	71.1	81	0.00	12.84	0.32
Trichinopoly	87.6	76.8	79	0.00	18.54	0.17
Negapatam	87.9	78 0	84	0.20	11.76	—9.15

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.850 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75 2 ,,
Dew Point	71.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.688 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	0.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	133 Miles.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Stip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C-4

JOFFRE'S RIGHT-HAND MAN

GENERAL CASTELNAU'S CAREER.

At the outbreak of the war a great triumvirate, Generals Joffre, Pau, and Castelnau, was at the head of the French Army, says the Paris correspondent of "The Times." The health of General Pau led to his retirement from the field, and General Castelnau remained the right-hand man of the Generalissimo. He comes from Aveyron, on the borders of the Central Plateau. A country of mountains and an ungrateful soil, it was a cradle of many a hardy warrior of France, such as Murat and Marbot.

Born in 1851, he is, like General Maunoury and like many another soldier of France, avenging a personal account accumulated in the defeats of 1870-71. He left the Jesuit College of Saint Gabriel for the special military school at the age of 18, to leave it as sub-lieutenant on the day of Wissemburg, when, with Alsace invaded, France had need of all her sons, when, as was done last year, all the young cadets of Saint Cyr were given commissions.

It is the custom at Saint Cyr for the year's cadets on leaving the school for the Army to baptize their "promotion." The 250 new officers who met together in the courtyard of the school before their departure for the battle-field unanimously baptized their promotion, "promotion of the Rhine." The name contained the programme, the realization of which was long deferred, but with General Castelnau throughout his life, and never more than at present, has kept before him and has striven to realize.

In October, 1870, he joined the 36th Regiment, then being formed, as sub-lieutenant. Three weeks later, when he had not even reached his 19th year, he was promoted captain and commanded a company. The next month Castelnau received his baptism of fire. He took part in the fighting with the two armies of the Loire and subsequently in the fighting during the Commune.

On the conclusion of peace he studied at the Staff College, where he distinguished himself by his industry, his high gifts of intelligence and organization. His first staff appointment was in 1885 to the 17th Army Corps as colonel. In 1896 he was allotted to the General Staff, where his talents found full play, and, for the moment, full recognition. For three years he controlled the organization and mobilization of the Army and then went to Nancy to command the 37th Infantry Regiment in the famous Iron Division.

It was there at Nancy, on the Lorraine frontier, which General Castelnau defended with such triumph, when the Emperor yas waiting with a glittering escort the victory which was to open the gates of Lorraine, that he revealed his talents as a strategist.

While the bitter controversies between Church and State were raging in France General Castelnau with his clerical traditions could scarcely expect promotion. It was not until 1906 that he received a general's stars. Since then his career has been rapid. He commanded the 24th Brigade of Infantry at Sedan then the 7th Brigade at Soissons, and in 1909 he assumed command of the 13th Division at Chaumont. In this post his talents had full scope, and it was quickly recognised that in Castelnau France had a general of great worth.

He was called to Paris by General Joffre in 1913 to become Chief of the General Staff. It was after one year of intimate co-operation with General Joffre that the war broke out. General Castelnau was given the command of the all-important army of Lorraine. Here, with forces weakened by heavy losses, he put up the fight which made him famous. The victory of Le Grand Couronné was the first leaf of the laurel wreath which General Castelnau is helping to complete for France.

After the battle of the Marne Castelnau's army was moved to the north and placed between those of Mounoury and Maud'huy.

Physically General Castelnau's character is well expressed by his face. His square chin, prononuced cheekbones, and bold aquiline nose indicate will power, decision, and audacity; his large, broad forehead and quick piercing eyes, brain power. His aggressive qualities of will and decision are combined with qualities of heart which have won him the regard of all who come in contact with him.

General Castelnau is one of tohse generals who believes in frequent relations with his men. It is his custom, whenever possible, to visit the trenches and chat with the soldiers asking them questions as to their families and the country they have come from in a friendly manner which goes straight to the heart of the soldier.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowels to healthy conditions. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D 20

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

The only Original and Genuine

"EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA: **D. MERWAN & Co.,** MEDOWS ST, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "MERWANCO."

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

The only high class Lodging and Boarding Institution for Hindoos

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FANS, &c.

Special Convenience of Lift.

TRAVELLERS WILL FIND HOME COMFORTS.

Special supervision on Meals.

RATES MODERATE.

Telephone. No. 2710. Telegram Address "LODGE"

HARDINGE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

STANDARDS I—VII.

7 to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LANGUAGES

French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES

C. P. TANK, BOMBAY.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

COMMERCIAL.

NEW PORTS FOR INDIA.

For some time past the question of providing new outlets for the trade of India has been engaging the attention of the Government and the merchants. Of recent years the question has assumed a serious aspect, chiefly owing to the inability of the existing ports to cope with exports and imports of the country in as expeditious a manner as is desirable. There have been numerous complaints about the congestion of traffic at Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. Some merchants have attributed the delay in dispatching merchandise from and to the ports to the shortage of rolling stock; others have adversely criticised the methods of handling the exports and imports at the ports. Careful investigation of the conditions at the ports has, however, revealed the fact that while the port facilities are in no way behind those provided at the other ports in the world, making due allowances for the peculiarities, both physical and commercial, of an India port like Calcutta, the trade of the country has increased, and is increasing annually, so rapidly that it demands new outlets. One has only to observe the conditions at the jetties in Calcutta and Bombay to realise the futility of expecting dispatch when practically the entire trade of a country twelve times the size of the United Kingdom is being pressed through two ports.

COMPARATIVE VALUES.

Calcutta and Bombay, in spite of other ports, continue to be the leading commercial entrepots. Karachi, Chittagong and Madras tap only the trade of very small areas. A straight line drawn from Delhi to Bangalore will roughly define the spheres of influence of Bombay and Calcutta, the country on the east of the line being served by Calcutta and on the west by Bombay. Karachi, Chittagong and Madras have their spheres of trade limited by their geographical positions and also by their railway systems. Except under very exceptional circumstances, it is, for instance, not practicable to divert the trade of Bombay to Karachi or the trade of Calcutta to Chittagong, even if Karachi and Chittagong possessed greater facilities than they at present possess for handling trade. Taking the exports and imports of the Indian ports for the month preceding the war, one is able to gauge the measure of trade of Calcutta and Bombay side by side with that of Karachi and Madras. The trade of Chittagong is comparatively speaking, insignificant, although it is not incapable of development. The imports of Bengal for July, 1914, amounted to Rs. 5,62 lakhs and the exports to Rs. 6,49 lakhs; the imports of Bombay amounted to Rs. 4,61 lakhs and the exports to Rs. 6,31 lakhs; the imports of Sind were of the value of Rs. 1,07 lakhs and the exports of the value of Rs. 3,75 lakhs; the imports of Madras amounted to Rs. 1,47 lakhs and the exports to Rs. 1,95 lakhs. In other words, the volume of trade at Bombay and Calcutta was twelve times the size of the volume of trade at Madras or Karachi. Then, again, while Bombay has the advantage over Calcutta of possessing an excellent natural harbour, limitations of space prevent the Port Commissioners at Bombay from extending the facilities for trade beyond a certain point. Calcutta, as is well known, is one of the most expensive ports in the world, and geographical conditions militate against its efficiency as an outlet for the trade of so extensive a tract of the country as is serves. Owing to what may be called the defective railway system of the port of Karachi, which, however, is due mainly to the physical characteristics of the province of Sind, Karachi can only be the port of the Western Punjab, the North-Western Province and Sind; it cannot relieve the congestion of traffic at Bombay to any appreciable extent. Chittagong, with its limited trade facilities and its disadvantageous geographical position, is unable to cope with the trade of even Assam. Madras has also a limited scope as a seaport, but recent improvements at the harbour carried out by Sir F. Spring have gone far towards increasing its capacity for handling trade. It can, however, never aspire to vie with Bombay or Calcutta in its volume of trade, chiefly because the tract of the country it serves is neither so productive nor so rich in purchasing power as the parts of the country served by Bombay or Calcutta.

NEW TRADE OUTLETS DEMANDED.

It is the increasing prosperity of the country trapped by Bombay and Calcutta, however, which demands new outlets for trade. The Port Commissionaers at Bombay and Calcutta have been by no means niggardly in meeting the new demands of trade as they have arisen, but it is idle to deny that they have found it difficult, perhaps impossible, to deal with the exports and imports at these ports as expeditiously as was necessary. During the busy season, in Calcutta and Bombay, it is not unusual to find the Port Commissioners' sheds full to their utmost capacity, while laden waggons lie idle in the railway sidings at the ports for days together. Coolies work practically day and night removing the goods from the sheds and unloading and loading ships, but still the stocks in the sheds show no signs of diminishing. With the wagons lying idle in the sidings, a shortage of rolling-stock is immediately felt at the collieries and other centres of trade where goods deteriorate in quality, perhaps owing to climatic conditions, being exposed to rain or sun in the railway yards. One cannot ignore the fact that other factors besides the immensity of traffic contribute towards the problem of congestion. The bad system, one may call it a custom, which allowed Indian merchants to use the sheds at the ports as warehouses was largely responsible for much of the evil of congestion. Many merchants evaded the cost of maintaining their own warehouses by paying the very moderate demurrage charges at the sheds and left their goods in the charge of the Port Commissioners till such time as they could sell them! This pernicious system; to a large extent, has now been abandoned by the merchants since the demurrage charges have been increased, but it has not been eradicated entirely. The antiquated system of transport, the bullock cart, was another factor, which indirectly was responsible for the congestion of traffic at the ports. The peculiar labour conditions of the country also made it difficult to handle trade expeditiously, but the introduction of mechanical devices has improved matters considerably in this direction. The immensity of traffic, however, remains the most potent cause of the congestion at Bombay and Calcutta.

The conditions could not be otherwise, considering that the ports of Bombay and Calcutta deal with the trade of practically the whole of India. Even Italy boasts of no fewer than six ports, leaving aside numerous other outlets of trade. In India the peculiarities of the railway system prevent the development of other ports. The railways, as one may naturally expect, converge upon Bombay and Calcutta from all directions, and other towns which, unlike Calcutta, have the advantage of having fine natural harbours are either left untouched or are only indifferently served by them. However, if the problem of congestion of traffic at Bombay and Calcutta is to be solved definitely, measures will have to be taken to open new ports to the trade of the country.

PORT PROJECTS.

The Government has now under consideration two important projects relating to new ports, and both, if adopted, will not only relieve the harmful congestion of trade at Bombay and Calcutta, but will also benefit trade considerably. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has for some time advocated the development of the harbour of Vizagapatam as a new outlet for the trade of the Central Provinces and of a portion of Bihar and Orissa and the Madras Presidency. The harbour is now only a short distance from the Vizagapatam railway station, and can easily be linked up with the Central Provinces by railway. Engineering experts have pronounced in favour of the project, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is willing to undertake the financing of the scheme itself. The Government has, it is stated, sanctioned the project. Once Vizagapatam has been equipped with an efficient railway system and other port facilities are provided, there is no question that the bulk of the trade of the Central Provinces will find its way to the new port.

The other project refers to the improvement of the port facilities of Cochin, on the West Coast. Like Vizagapatam, Cochin has also a natural harbour. This scheme has the support of the planters of Southern India, and is at present under the consideration of the Government. In fact, the planters are under the impression that the Government is already considering he railway problem in connection with the development of the port. It may be mentioned that the Cochin project is not a new one. It has been on the anvil for some time, and shortly before the outbreak of war it had been decided to purchase a dredger for use in the harbour. Cochin even now has a considerable trade, while in the past it was a port of considerable importance. Cochin will stand in the same relation to Bombay as Vizagapatam to Calcutta. Much of the trade from Southern India and Hyderabad (Deccan), as also from the West Coast, which now goes to Bombay, will be diverted to Cochin.

The two projects are likely to meet with opposition from those in Bombay and Calcutta, who hold that the opening of new ports would necessarily have an injurious effect upon the financial condition of the old ports. The proposal of the development of the port of Chittagong did not, for instance, meet with approval in some quarters in Calcutta for this reason. Steps have, however, been taken to increase the facilities for trade at Chittagong as much as possible, and inducements have been offered to the railway company to increase the mileage to the port. The apprehensions regarding the results of the competition between the old and the new ports are, however, groundless. At the commencement the old ports will certainly feel the effects of the withdrawal of a large volume of trade, but with the removal of the evil of congestion their trade would soon resume its normal level.—John Clive Roome in "The Indiaman"

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
,, Sales of East Indian	..	150
,, Imports	..	10,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.02— 8d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	9.50—20d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.13+11
March		12.33+10
New York Official noon call Jan.		12.23+23
March		12.42+22
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.01+ 9
March		12.22+ 8

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
,, Imports	..	12,000
Mid. Americans		..7.04+2d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.45—5d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

Estimated Sales	..	10,000
Total Imports	..	10,000

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B-19

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Advance on previous close.
Oct.	6.86
Oct.-Nov.	6.86
Nov.-Dec.	6.86
Dec.-Jan.	6.86
Jan.-Feb.	6.86
Feb.-March	6.86
March-April	6.86
April-May	6.86
May-June	6.86
June-July	6.82
July-Aug.	6.79
Aug.-Sept.	6.63
Sept.-Oct.	6.48
Oct.-Nov.	6.43

Liverpool, Oct. 30st.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
October	6.94
Oct.-Nov.	6.94
Nov-Dec.	6.93
Dec-Jan.	6.93
Jan.-Feb.	6.94
Feb-March	6 94
March-April	6.95
April-May	6 94
May-June.	6.94
June-July	6.91
July-Aug.	6.87
Aug-Sept.	6.72
Sept-Oct.	6.57
Oct-Nov.	6.53

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Advance on previous close.
October	6.93	8
Oct.-Nov.	6.93	.8
Nov.-Dec.	6.92	7
Dec.-Jan.	6.92	7
Jan.-Feb.	6.93	8
Feb.-March	6.93	8
March-April	6.94	9
April-May	6.93	8
May-June	6.93	8
June-July	6.90	9
July-Aug.	6.86	8
Aug.-Sept.	6.71	9
Sept.-Oct.	6.56	9
Oct.-Nov.	6.52	10

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Decline on previous close.
Oct.	6.88	5
Oct.-Nov.	6.88	5
Nov.-Dec.	6.88	4
Dec.-Jan	6.88	4
Jan.-Feb.	6.89	4
Feb.-Mar.	6.89	4
Mar.-Apl.	6.89	5
Apl.-May	6.89	4
May-June	6.89	4
June-July	6.85	5
July-Aug.	6.82	4
Aug.-Sept.	6 65	6
Sept.-Oct.	6.49	7
Oct.-Nov.	6.45	7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	..	4.95 unchgd
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.05 unchgd
,, ,, Fine ..	..	5.20—10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	5.35 unchgd
,, ,, ,, Fine	..	5.65 unchgd
,, Broach Good ..	..	6.35
,, ,, Fully Good	..	6.50—5
,, ,, Fine ..	..	6.65
,, Scinde Good ..	..	4.85
,, ,, Fully Good	..	5.00 unchgd
,, ,, Fine ..	..	5.15

Liverpool, Oct. 30th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	..4.95
,, ,, Fully Good..		..5.05
,, ,, Fine	..	..5.20
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..5.35
,, ,, Fine	..	..5.65
M. G. Broach Good	..	.. 6.35
,, ,, Fully Good..		.. 6 50
,, ,, Fine	..	..6.65
M. G. Scinde Good	..	..4.85
,, ,, Fully Good ..		..5.00
,, ,, Fine	..	..5.15

unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 29th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export	.. .. ..	5,000
,, Forwarded	.. .. ..	97,000
,, Imports ..	.. .. ..	78,000
,, Stock ..	.. .. ..	920,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

London, Oct. 30th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,477,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian ,, ,, ...	....
American ,, ,, ...	3,804,000
Other ,, ,, ...	59,000
Total Sales	2,200
East Indian Sales ———	9,000
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	—
East Indian Export.....	55,000
,, ,, Stock	1,400
,, ,, Forwarded	600
,, ,, Actual Export.....	1,000
,, ,, Imports	900
,, ,, Speculation	250,000
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian ,, ...	300,000
Total Afloat	....

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

Manchester Markst is firm. Shirtings disappointing request. There are isolated sales of yarns :—Market is stiff.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 29th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	....
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Jan.	12.25+34
Futures at New York Mar.	12.43+31
Spot Cotton at New York	12.30+45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.75 unch3d.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	12.15+38
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	12.37+38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.65 25
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	260,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	60,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	61,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,290,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	942,000

New York, Oct. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	47,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	24,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	11,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..12.23—2
Futures at New York Mar. ..	12.43unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..12.25—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..11.75unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	..12.11—4
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..12.34—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.62 25/32
Silver Commercial Bars	49¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Absence of buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	3½
,, 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£325,000
Ex : on London at Paris Fcs.	27.56 unchgd.

Unchanged.

London, Oct. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	24 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	3½
,, 7 day market loans	4⅛
Ex : on London at Paris Francs	27.56 unchgd.

Unchanged.

CLOSING WOOL REPORT.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

Wool Auction sale closed to-day firm.

Sold 35,500

Vicanere First white	highest	20¼
,, ,, ,,	lowest	17
,, ordinary ,,	highest	14
,, ,, ,,	lowest	11
Candahar First ,,	highest	16½
,, ,, ,,	lowest	15
,, ordinary ,,	highest	14½
,, ,, ,,	lowest	11½
Bicanere White	highest	11½
,, ,,	lowest	10½

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 29th.

2½ % 1925—1928..	.. ..	£92¼—⅛
4½ % 1925—1945..	.. ..	£98⅛—1/16

London, Oct. 30th.

3½% 1925/28 ..	.. ..	£92⅛+⅓
4½% 1925/45 ..	.. ..	..£98⅛ unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 29th.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are--Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales. } Rates for Australian Wheats are—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 44/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. unchgd. 63

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. .. ..57/3+3d.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers .. .. 63/6 unchgd,

Toria Rapeseed. 3% Nov.-Dec. Nominal .. ..57/9+3d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov. Dec. Sellers .. ..59/9+3d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec Hull Sellers .. £9/10ungd,

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 88½ pl. ½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£ 72⅞ pl. ⅜
Copper Braziers	£ 98⅛—½
Yellow Metal	11 unchgd.
Hard Spelter.	55 pl. 1½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B. 4 % F O B. Liverpool	£ 18-10-0 pl. 5s.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 4-5-0 unchgd

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	21/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21/11½
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec. Paid.	62

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/5¾
Ceylon Rubber November Paid unchgd	2/5¾

London, Oct. 30th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates are Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates are Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.Dec. Sellers. 45 + 6d

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. Sellers unchgd	63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. Sellers unchgd	57/3
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid unchgd	63/6
Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec Nominal unchgd	57/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers 60 + 3d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Hull Sellers unchgd. £9-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88½
Standard Copper G.M.B	£72⅞
Copper Braziers	£98½
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	55
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£18-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4-5-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers ..	62/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/5¾
Ceylon Rubber November Paid unchgd	2/5¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

There was a sharp advance lacally in sympathy with the rise in New York and good Broach advanced to Rs. 292 . The higher level of prices stopped the demand and prices have eased somewhat with very little doing.—

GoodM. G. Broach April ..... Rs. 189½
Fine M. G. Khamg. Akola Jan. ... Rs. 260
F. G. M. G. Bengals Jan. ..... Rs. 227

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	.. ..	..	289½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	239	228½	..	Jan. 1916
,, ..	238	..	..	Dec. 1915.
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	231	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh... ..	247	..	..	,,
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Wardha, Hingaughat	276/7	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	273	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khgm.. ..	260	..	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	,,
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oommawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	245	Nov. 1915.
M. G. Bengals ..	236	..	..	Nov. 1915
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 30th October, 1915. 5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	207	197	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	,,
Bengals (M.G.)	233	248	..	..	Ready new crop.
	..	222	212	..	Ready old crop.
	..	240	229	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	238	..	..	Ready new crop.
	..	219	209	..	Ready old crop.
	..	232	222	..	do.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	235	..	..	Ready new crop.
	..	229	217	..	Ready old crop.
	..	245	237	..	do.
Akola-Khgm.	..	250	240	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	261	253	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	252	242	..	do.
	..	263	255	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	255	245	..	do.
	..	265	258	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	258	248	..	do.
	..	269	261	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	260	250	..	do.
	..	271	263	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	262	252	..	do.
	..	274	266	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	265	255	245	do.
		298	..	200	1/25 Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	221	209	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	246	do.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	263	do.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	245	do.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	239	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	264	do.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaffna Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th October, 1915 :—

Cotton	9,337	Bales.
Wheat	5,279	cwts.
Linseed	2,906	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,398	,,
Ginjelyseed	813	,,
Poppyseed	509	,,
Groundnuts	2,336	,,
Castorseed	13,740	,,
Rice	6,285	,,
Myrabollams	1,000	,,
Cottonseed	1,108	,,
Mowraseed	44	,,
Gram	53	,,
Joowar	4,400	,,
Maize	460	,,
Barley	3,656	,,

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915	625,000	
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th Oct. 1915	279.168	
	904,168	
Shipments do.	224,211	
	679.957	
Afloat	25,626	
	654,331	
Estimated Mill Consumption and Upcountry by Railway 1st Sept. to date	178,000	
Stock of cotton in all hands	476,331	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. 15th Nov.

Bank's Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do. forward 1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. ready ..... 1s. 4 1932d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 190½. nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 135.
Do. Shanghai 175½
60 d-s. Yokohama 154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian do.	24-5-0
Bombay do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-5
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept firm today though business done during the course of the day was on a moderate scale. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510, Fazulbhai at Rs. 390, Centrals at Rs. 1,897½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,435. Standards improved to Rs. 925.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,085.

Currimbhai moved up to Rs. 205, Crescent were quoted at Rs. 93¾ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 193-12.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 56½, Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 173.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 115½, Tapti Vallevs at Rs. 57½ and Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 96.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 180 x. d. and Preference at Rs. 250 x. d.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 204.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 920.

Alcock and Ashdown shares jumped to Rs. 360.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1073 and Deferred at Rs. 209.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,035.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 87 (clean' pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½ (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

At yesterday's Share Market Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 86-9 and small sums at 86-14.

Market opened strong for jute shares but later on closed slightly weaker.

For 1st class coal shares there was some enquiry at firm rates. Coal :—Bhulanbararee 24¾, Barabani 12 5/8, Ghusick and Muslia 14¾, Kosoonda and Nyadee 20, Lakarka 17½, Raneegunge 28, Seetarampore 13¾, Sibpore 34.

Jute shares.—Alliance (ord) 250, Auckland (ord) 141, Belvedere (ord) 231, Barnagore (ord) 91, Budge-Budge (pref) 121, Clive (ord) 88, Empire (ord) 18½, Fort Gloster (ord) 317, Fort William (ord) 67, Hooghly (ord) 26½, Kanknarrah (ord) 331, Kamarhatty (ord) 241, Lawrence (ord) 190, Naihati (ord) 190, New Central (pref) 120, New Central (ord) 249 and Standard (ord) 251.

SECOND FORECAST OF COTTON CROP.

A DECREASE OF 27 PER CENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The second forecast for Cotton crop for 1915-16, which was issued yesterday, states that the total area so far as reported this year amounts to 16,253,000 acres, as against 22,152,000 acres (revised figure) on this date last year, a decrease of 27 per cent. The decrease is most noticeable in Ajmer-Merwar (58 per cent), Rajputana (44 per cent), Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces (40 per cent), Sind (28 per cent), Central India (22 per cent), Hyderabad (20 per cent) each, and the Central Provinces and Berar (13 per cent). Madras alone shows an increase of 6 per cent. As stated in the first forecast issued in August last, the decree in the area shown this year is attributed chiefly to the low price of cotton obtained last year and in some provinces also to the vagaries of the monsoon. The present condition of the crop is reported to be on the whole fair to good except in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Burma. In these provinces the unirrigated crop has suffered severely from want of rain.

IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

It is notified for general information that with effect from the 1st November, 1915, the importation of unset diamonds into British India from any country except the United Kingdom will be prohibited. Firms of standing may however obtain licenses to import such diamonds from Holland on application to the local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction they trade or carry on their business. Licences to import unset diamonds from Holland will be granted only on the following conditions :—

(a) The diamonds shall not be obtained directly or indirectly from an enemy country or from territory in hostile occupation. (b) They shall not be imported otherwise than through the registered parcel post. (c) They shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by his Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam.

To minimise the hardship hereby caused to the mercantile community the local Governments and administrations will be authorized to permit at their discretion the delivery of unset diamonds exported from Holland to India before the 15th November, 1915, if there is no reason for suspecting that they have emanated from an enemy country.

COME AND SEE!!!
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
OF
THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY.
MORE EXCITING THAN EVER!!
Oh !! It's great !!!
They can't beat it !!
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD,
Tel. 1266,
MANAGER.—LESLIE H. ROTH.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
AGENTS WANTED.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.—	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE TO GUM
For the Correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's 8 10d Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

IRRIGATION PANCHAYATS.

FORMATION IN SELECT AREAS RECOMMENDED.

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council appointed to consider the proposal made by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole for the formation of irrigation Panchayats in connection with second class irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency, have submitted their Report to Government. In accordance with the suggestion made by Dewan Bahadur Godbole, the Committee obtained the opinions of certain selected officers, namely, the Collectors of Nasik, Kaira Dharwar, and the Executive Engineers, of Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, Gujerat Irrigation District and the Dharwar Irrigation District. After a careful review of these opinions, the Committee recommend that action may be taken as proposed in the minutes of the Committee's meeting held on 28th August, 1915. At this meeting there were present: the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Chairman, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik. Mr. H. F. Beale, M.Inst.C.E., Secretary, Public Works Department, was also present.

The Committee then resolved as follows:—

(i) That an experiment should be tried of handing over certain bandharas and tanks to Panchayats for management in the Central Division and the Southern Division. In the former division the *locale* should be the Nasik District. Five bandharas on the Shiv river in the Sinnar taluka and five on the Banganga river in Dindori taluka could probably be handed over. But on this point the Collector should be consulted before they are finally selected. In the Southern Division the Commissioner, S. D., should select six tanks for experiment.

(ii) *Constitution of the Panchayats.*—The Panchayats are to be constituted by the Collector by nomination. The members of the Panchayats are to be selected from amongst the irrigators and they are not to exceed seven in each case.

(iii) *Duties of the Panchayats.*—The duties of the Panchayats to be as described in Mr. Beale's Report, paragraph 13, sub-paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii), and section 84, clauses (1) to (5) inclusive, of the Bombay Irrigation Act No. VII of 1879.

(iv) *Finances.*—For the purposes of this experiment, the Panchayats may either select to work under the present system under which Government undertakes to carry out special repairs and improvements from time to time; or they may collect funds by voluntary subscriptions, and Government will undertake to contribute an equal amount.

The following sums should also be placed at the disposal of the Panchayats:—

(1) The amounts accruing from the failure to fulfil the obligations imposed under section of the Bombay Act No. VII of 1879

(2) The sum realised by the sale of grazing, fishing and the produce of trees, also from cultivation in tank beds, if sanctioned by the Collector.

(3) Any grant by Government for special repairs and improvements, provided that an equal amount is forthcoming by contribution from irrigators.

Minute of Dissent by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole:—

At the Select Committee meeting on 28th August 1915, I pointed out that the proposed experimental Irrigation panchayats would be failures if some Government funds were not placed at their disposal irrespective of any subscriptions to be paid by the irrigators themselves. I advocated that 1/3 (or some other suitable proportion) of the Irrigation Revenue of the works placed in charge of a panchayat should be placed at the disposal of that panchayat for the repairs and improvements of the works. This, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary if we wish the panchayats to succeed. With these funds at the disposal of the panchayats Government need not spend any additional funds for the upkeep and improvement of these most useful works. At present, Government spend money on the repairs and improvements of these works once in 15 or 20 years and probably do nothing for the next 15 or 20 years by which time whatever has been done previously goes to ruin and many of the previous repairs and improvements have then to be carried out *de-novo*. The institution of a panchayat will be a decided improvement on this wasteful method. There will be a machinery on the spot to efficiently maintain what has been done once.

The Honourable Mr. Curtis was however unable to accept my views in the matter of Government grants and Mr. Beale seemed to concur with him.

As regards Mr. Beale's and Mr. Cadambi's reports, both these officers seem to ignore the necessity of restoring and maintaining *all second class Irrigation Works large and small.* They are all very valuable works and some machinery has to be found out for their restoration and constant efficient maintenance. Irrigation panchayats is the machinery I have suggested and my views have been fully accepted by the Executive Engineers, Nasik and Ahmednagar and Dharwar Irrigation Districts who are at present managing and administering the bulk of the second class Irrigation Works in this Presidency. The Executive Engineer, Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District goes even further. He says "Irrigation panchayats are preferable to making the provisions of the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879 applicable to small Irrigation Works." Messrs. Beale and Cadambi seem also to doubt the accuracy of some of my statements. I may state here that I have authority for every statement that I have been making.

Note by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. S. Naik:—

The report proposes to form a few Panchayats as an experimental measure, and no legislation is to be undertaken unless the result of their working is seen. I do not like raise a dissent regarding the funds to be made available for these Panchayats but only sign the report subject to the following note:—

In addition to the petty repairs covered by the obligations imposed by the Act upon the irrigators under section 84 of the Act the second class irrigation works may require certain repairs year after year. These being small may not attract the attention of Government, and after some time they may grow into serious disrepairs, requiring big sums of money. If these things are attended to in time, they save a good deal of Government money, which they are spending occasionally when necessity arises. For this purpose a portion of the Irrigational Revenue, say one anna in a rupee should be made available for these Panchayats every year, and they may be asked to keep a separate account of this fund. Whenever extraordinary repairs due to causes beyond the control of the Panchayats and the Irrigators are found necessary Government should do them as they now do, not asking for any contributions from the Irrigators.

Sub-Paragraph IV of paragraph 8 of the minutes, proposes that the Panchayats may be asked to select one of the two alternatives, viz., (I) to work under the present system of Government undertaking to carry out special repairs and improvements from time to time or (II) the Panchayats collecting funds by voluntary subscription from the Irrigators Government contributing an equal amount. If the latter is selected and if the improvements or special repairs to be done become heavy, costing big sum, the Panchayats may not be able to collect half the cost of the estimates of such repairs from the Irrigators and they may remain unattended to, I therefore suggest that a certain limit should be fixed having regard to the size of an irrigational work and the revenue it yields and when the cost of such repairs exceeds such limit Government should pay fully, and when the cost is less than this limit the Panchayats should collect half the cost as contribution from the Irrigators and the other half should be paid by the Government. Defaults of such contributions should be reported to the Collector and recovered as land revenue.

Before second class irrigation works are entrusted to the Panchayats for management they should be thoroughly repaired or the Government should bear the cost of such repairs in the first instance.

Weak Chest and Thinness

Dr. Cassell's Tablets Promote Nutrition of the Body and Protect against the Danger of Decline

The natural treatment for weak chests and thinness is more nourishment. That is obvious. The difficulty is to get the weak system to absorb nourishment. This can only be done by stimulating the process of assimilation through the nervous system and that is why Dr. Cassell's Tablets are so astonishingly effective in restoring health to the thin and the weak chested, and in guarding them against the dangers which those conditions are all too liable to engender. Here is an instance. Mr. E. W. Barrett, 32, Cecil Road, Gloucester, England, says:—"After an attack of pleurisy I found myself wasted to a frame, and weak as a baby. I could only hobble about on sticks, and instead of getting better I got worse. Doctors came and went, but all the medicine they gave me proved useless. It was thought I was going in a galloping consumption, and that nothing could save me. However, I got Dr. Cassell's Tablets at last, and then it was just wonderful how I built up flesh and strength. Now I am in the very pink of condition."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown
Nerve Paralysis
Spinal Paralysis
Infantile Paralysis
Neurasthenia
Nervous Debility
Sleeplessness
Anæmia
Kidney Disease
Bladder Weakness
Stomach Disorders
Malnutrition
Wasting Diseases
Vital Exhaustion
Premature Decay

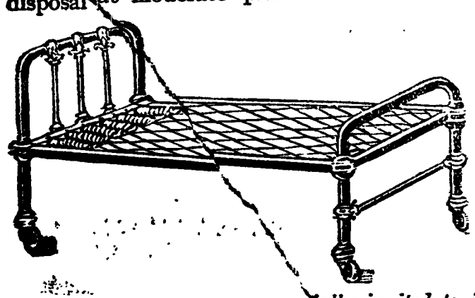
Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.
Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

Never Touched By Hand.
Dr. Cassell's Tablets are made and packed entirely by self-acting mechanism in modern hygienic laboratories. From beginning to end of manufacture they are never touched by hand. Made in Great Britain; sold throughout the world.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.
LOVE IN A DREAM
Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies,
Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.
Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.
By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.
Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)
Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.
MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.
7 LARGE SAFES
supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.
372 SAFES
supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.
400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.
GODREJ & BOYCE,
MANUFACTURING Co.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

COMBINATION BEDSTEADS
A large consignment of Three-Part Combination Bedsteads has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.



Besides the above we hold an enormous stock of FANCY GOODS and PRESENTATION ARTICLES which are cut so fine prices that they will suit each and every pocket.
Customers are cordially invited to inspect same.
ENGLISH TRADING COMPANY,
315, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE WAY TO ECONOMISE
All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .
English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .
NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME!
Your outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.
Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

HINDOO SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing
SIX ANNAS PER BOX
Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
OUR GENUINE SALE
Commences from 1st November 1915.
GRAND VARIETIES OF
COLLARS, TIES, HATS, SHIRTS, READYMADE CLOTHES
AND
FANCY PRESENTATION ARTICLES
at greatly Reduced Prices.
ONE THOUSAND BEST TWILL SHIRTS
at Rs. 2-15 for ½ Doz.
Your kind visit is solicited at the
HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS MART
333, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. to Cook's Building.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.
CENTURY BUILDING
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Best and Simple
MYERS
Cheap and Durable.
The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed by our Deep Well Hand Pumps. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow
Prices and particulars on requ

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, as to guard against debility. It works like charm, and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that it is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupee ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENTS.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in Eng. d
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Canada.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Incorporated in England.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B 17

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Creditors of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), at the Bank's premises, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 2.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association, Lecture by Mr. N. H. Katrak, L.C.E. A.M.I.C.E., on "Subsiding Cheap Buildings for the Poor and Lower Middle Classes," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

Opening day of Aryan Brotherhood Conference; Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's Inaugural Address Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

Aryan Brotherhood Conference, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Aryan Brotherhood Conferecne, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

DAILY

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAL.

Lines in memory of Sorabjiseth Bomanji Mody who departed this life on Monday 25th October, 1915, at 3 a.m.

The will of heaven does mostly ordain
The righteous should early leave this domain;
The same was decreed for the honest man
Sorabji the wise, who had a brief life's span;
Of gentle parents, and of noble blood
Our hero was born on a living flood.
His childhood like a blest angel he spent,
And did in word and act what heaven meant.
Mighty and strong, majestically bright,
He grew up a youth, his parent's delight.
Dexterous and supple in manly arts,
Prudent and cautious, a man of parts.
His might and strength he never did abuse,
In right cause of discretion made use.
The more of his goodness these verses speak
The more shall his fair qualities grow meek.
Be it therefore that my words but be few
To sing the praise of him whom well I knew;
In life's brave strife he acted a true man,
None from his mien his inner cares could scan.
With courage within and God above him
Boldly he faced the ills that befell him.
Liberal to the poor, kind to the weak,
Always to aid the helpless did he seek.
Fortune on him her profuse bounties poured,
But haughty pride never his nature lowered.
Many a man is born to live and die,
But he to live as the eternal sky.
Genial and frank, thorough and upright
He tried his best to uphold the cause of right.

Is man e'er born to live eternal here?
No, but to die and meet his Father there.
Thus our hero expired to live in fame,
Last to immortalise his family-name.
To the moment last, it's worth to record
He did his duty; him God shall reward.
Hail holy spirit thy celestial path
Shall be with flowers strewn upto the last,
Where's Almighty Lord with his arms spread out
To clasp thee to his bosom and ne'er let out.

All is true that's related in this lay
With grateful heart and sorrow of
B. N. K.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

Bombay, Nov. 1.

251. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—
No. 8744 Vol. E. Moskovitch.
No. 8745 Vol. T. Hearn.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lt.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. R. Sowerby Commanding.

No. 4 Block, Colaba, Oct. 30.

No 928. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 31st Oct. 1915.—
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant Niven.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergeant Stubbs.

No. 929. Musketry.—Musketry Class Firing will be carried out to-morrow Sunday the 31st instant at 7 a.m. on British Infantry Range, Colaba. Only members who have not completed their course should attend.

No. 930 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade outside Colaba South Battery on Tuesday 2nd proximo at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Old Headquarters on Thursday the 4th November, 1915, at 7 a.m. for Physical Drill.

No 931. Warrants.—Nos. 113 & 114 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Moroy to proceed to Ahmedabad in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay. Vol. Artillery.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY JOURNALIST.

News has been received from Home of the death on the 29th September from wounds received while gallantly leading an attack on a concealed machine gun in the German lines between the 25th and 27th September, of Lance-Corporal Charles Stanley Banks Palmer, lately Sub-editor of the "Advocate of India" and Assistant Manager in the Associated Press of India, Bombay Branch. He left for Home in October last year to join the 5th London Regiment and for over nine months was stationed in the north of France. He showed conspicuous gallantry at Festubert. He was 27 at the time of his death. He was a grandson of Brigadier-General William Palmer, the well-known banker and merchant of Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions).

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 20,000.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in a ground-floor godown situated at Mandvi Bombay. The building was divided into four compartments, three or which were used as cotton-waste godowns, while grain was stored in the fourth. The fire is believed to have originated in the cotton waste godown, of which the roof was burnt down but the Fire Brigade were able to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining godowns. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

CHARITY BAZAAR AT HUBLI.

TO BE OPENED BY H. E. LADY WILLINGDON.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has graciously consented to open a Two-Day Bazaar in aid of the Indian Women's Aid Society's Gosha Hospital and Dispensary in Hubli. The Bazaar has been got up by Mrs. Brierley, Honorary Secretary of the Society and will be held in the M. & S. M. Railway Institute and will be opened by Her Excellency on the 11th November at 5-30. It is hoped that His Excellency Lord Willingdon will also be present. This is the first time Lady Willingdon has visited Hubli and a record attendance is expected.

VERNACULARS AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

SIR SUBRAMANIA IYER'S STRIKING SPEECH.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Presiding at an address "Needs of Indian Education," given by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, whose services have been availed of by the Mysore Government in connection with the proposed establishment of a "Kannada" (vernacular) University, Sir S. Subramania Iyer said that sooner the importance attached to the study of the English language became lessened and sooner the importance attached to the study and promotion of vernaculars became greater, the better it was for the country. He was sure that opinion in this country was towards making the vernaculars the medium of instruction, but no amount of public opinion could move the educational authorities. Until Self-Government, in the sense in which people are allowed to manage their own affairs and control their own purse, was acquired, no change could be made in the desired direction and no branch of our national life could be remedied. Continuing, he said: "I am not an extremist. I am not capable of being an extremist at this time of my life. But I have become what I have been spoken of, a convert at the ripe age of 77 which I have passed. I have come to the conclusion that until in fact people get more control over their purse no improvement can be made." He recognized that English education had its necessity till now, but the time was now come when English as the medium of instruction should cease.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. YAKUB HASAN.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The following is Mr. Yakub Hasan's reply to Mr. Cassimally Jairajbhoy's letter to the "Times of India" regarding his donation for Mohamedan education:—

"Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy does not contradict my statement, but on the other hand he admits that it was at the suggestion of his revered leader, H. H. the Aga Khan, that he raised his amount from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,25,000 with a view to found the chair, so there was no condition whatever to his original donation as was pointed out by me. In spite of his letter to the "Times of India," my statement remains uncontradicted and I do not wish to prolong the controversy by entering into any process of hair-splitting. In the Urdu proceedings of the meeting of the Moslem University Association held on the 15th instant, published by the Secretary, it is recorded that Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy had made the donation without conditions."

THE PILGRIMS COMMITTEE.

TOUR IN SIND.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

The Pilgrims Committee consisting of Col. Clemesha, I.M.S., President, Major Hutchison, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner to the Bombay Government and Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., arrived here on Thursday and were guests of the Commissioner in Sind. After conducting preliminary enquiries here the Commission left by the Quetta mail this morning for Sehwan where it will investigate the arrangement of the great Lab Sha fair, visited annually by some 50,000 people. The Commission returns to Karachi next week to continue its enquiries visiting Mongho Pir, which possesses several ancient shrines and famous thermal medicinal springs. The latter are stated to contain radium. The Hon. Mr. Godbole also accompanies the Committee.

POST CARD MYSTERY.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF Mr. N. N. GAZDAR.

C. I. D. OFFICER'S REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed at the Coroner's Court on Saturday the adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Nasserwanji Naoroji Gazdar, who died from the effects of burns in his room in Gokuldas House, Hornby Road, on the 25th ultimo. Inspector Newby led the evidence, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, was present on behalf of the family and relatives of the deceased.

Kaikhoshroo Khudamurad, who has his tea shop on the ground floor of the Gokuldas House, said that on seeing the fire he and a bidee-shop keeper, who also had his shop on the ground floor, ran upstairs to the third floor. He found the door fastened from the inside and knocked twice or thrice but got no reply. That door used to be closed when anyone was inside. He told the bidiwalla to go up the pipe on to the fourth floor, and gave him a vessel of water and a tin-pot when the latter had gone up. The bidiwalla poured water from above and witness removed the latch and opened the door, which was not tightly closed. Witness entered the room, when he found the door of the bed-room open, as also the one that led to the water room. There was also water in a tub in the washing place. He poured water out of that tub on the fire which was raging on the window of the room, and put out the flames There was so much smoke in the room that one could not see properly. Meanwhile the Police, the Fire-Brigade and others came. There was a large crowd. A fire-brigade officer broke the glass of the window and opened the bath-room door. The entrance to the bath-room was somewhat obstructed. The "nanee" door, when open, formed a sort of door to the bath room. The deceased was found lying unconscious and nude on his back in the bath-room. The burnt clothes were lying on one side He was wet with water, his fingers were clenched and he had his legs drawn up, The clothes produced were lying near him. They were burnt. There was a smell of methylated spirit, and an empty spirit bottle, with a label "methylated spirit," was on the floor near by, up-right. Witness assisted in taking the deceased downstairs. There was a gas stove on which the deceased used to boil milk. The milk was near the stove, as also a kettle of water. There was also a tub filled with water near by. From the fact that the lid of the kettle was removed and the kettle was unset, witness thought that the deceased had poured water over himself. When the deceased had been removed to hospital, witness took charge of his things. Some of his relatives came, to whom witness handed over the effects. He attended as witness a "punch" held on Friday by the Police. The four labelled bottles produced were found on a shelf in the bath-room high up, and the card produced was lying on the table in the room. The date written on the card was 23rd October, 1915. The clothes produced were taken over by the Police with the two boxes of matches. These were found near by. Witness signed the declaration before the Police enquiry as a witness of their search of the premises.

Questioned by Mr. Saher, the witness said there were other empty bottles on the shelf as also glasses. In the bed-room the deceased's clothes, boots, etc., were lying ready to be worn. His watch was also in his room ready to be worn. It was hanging from the shirt pocket.

FIRE-BRIGADE FOREMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. R. Harvey, foreman of the Fort Fire Brigade, deposed to his having been summoned at 7-5 a.m. on the 25th ultimo to a fire in Fort Street. On his arrival there, he said, he was informed that a small fire had taken place on the third floor of a five storeyed building. On going upstairs, he walked into the passage, pushed open the door of the bath-room and saw a window, of which the frame work was on fire. He knocked out the glass and gave orders to have the water poured on the fire whilst he searched the room for occupants. On getting down from the window he caught hold of the door and found there was an opening leading to another smaller room. On going inside he found a man naked lying unconscious in the cross position with his head to the left-hand corner of the room and resting on the wall, partly by his back. He turned him over and performed artificial respiration. The deceased tried to speak but could not. Witness removed him downstairs in a chair and sent him to hospital. He examined the bathroom and found a hanging ring stove, a gas stove, hanging frm the wall. There was also a sauce-pan, containing milk, on the shelf. The milk was boiling hot. There was a bottle containing methylated spirit near the gas stove. This was the bottle which witness recognized from the top of the bottle. He saw the clothing produced. It was smouldering at the time. The clothes produced were lying in the room in which the deceased had been lying. There were also two other vessels; one contained water. It was a bath tub. The other was a kettle, empty, upset. There was also a glass which witness used to pour water over the head of the deceased. The body was wet when witness first saw it, but whether with water or perspiration witness could not say. Witness did not notice whether the hair was wet. The moustache was singed. There were fumes of methylated spirit, of gas and of burnt clothing. There was no methylated spirit stove in the room where he searched for it.

In reply to Mr. Saher, the witness said that the proper position for the gas stove was the shelf. When the witness went there the gas stove was lying on the floor. It had fallen there. Witness had much experience of fires in Bombay. He was of opinion that the fire from the gas stove had set fire to the methylated spirit. It looked from the hands of the deceased that he had been trying to pull off his clothes.

To Inspector Newby's question the witness said that the burns were practically all over the body. The witness could not say whether the methylated spirit fumes were from the surface of the body or from the general surroundings. There was a marked odour like that of gas.

THE POST-CARDS.

Khan Saheb Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, Inspector, C.I.D., said that since January 1914 to October 1915, he had been enquiring into the origin of certain postcards which had been circulated in Bombay through the medium of the Post Office. The post cards were of either an obscene, scurrilious or seditious kind. There were two letters addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The others were postcards addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to his Secretary, to high officials, High Court Judges, Magistrates, Police and to well-known citizens of Bombay, of all communities.

The witness produced the postcards and said that in consequence of information received by the Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., witness was instructed by him to go and seize the typewriter which belonged to and was in the possession of Mr. N. N. Gazdar, the deceased. The witness went with Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Taki to the house of the deceased. The deceased was out then. They waited for him downstairs. The deceased arrived in about 15 minutes. They went up to him and asked him to hand over the typewriter, as ordered by the Deputy Commissioner. The deceased did so. They at once took the machine to Hammond and Company, and saw the agent and asked him to take out some specimen copies. The agent after taking some copies came to the opinion that the cards were typed on the same machine. The witness requested him to come to office and show the specimen he had taken to the Commissioner of Police. He saw the Deputy Police Commissioner who asked him to take out fresh copies in his presence and explain in detail his reasons for that opinion. The Deputy Commissioner was satisfied that the witness was right. Immediately after the deceased came to the office with Mr. Saher, and the latter asked him, whether there was any charge against the deceased. Witness replied that after consulting the Deputy Commissioner he would answer the question.

ORDER FOR ARREST ISSUED.

Witness asked the Deputy Commissioner and the latter after consultation with the Commissioner of Police gave orders for the arrest of the deceased. Witness informed Mr. Saher of the order. The deceased was to be released on a bail of Rs. 2,000 according to the Commissioner's orders. Enquiries were started regarding the typewriter type, etc., and the Deputy Commissioner gave orders that enlarged copies of the cards should be taken. The copies so taken were produced by the witness for the inspection of the Coroner's Court, as also the typewriter. Witness was proceeding with his enquiries as he is still when he heard that the deceased had died.

Questioned by Mr. Saher the witness said that there was no hesitation on the part of the deceased to hand over the typewriter. The deceased asked the reason for its being demanded. The deceased came to the office within on hour, with Mr. Saher. Mr. Saher told witness that he had brought the deceased to discover if there was any charge against the deceased. From his investigations witness could so far say that those cards were typed on that particular machine. So far, he had no direct evidence to prove that they were typed by the hands of the deceased. Enquiries are proceeding. The charge was under section 292, the maximum punishment being three months' imprisonment, or fine, or both. It related to the publicity or printing of obscene documents, etc. The deceased typewrote something for the witness on the 21st ultimo, at witness' request. The day after the inquest, witness read the report of the inquest in the "Jam-e-Jamshed." It was there stated that the deceased was arrested on the night of the 21st October. Witness went to the house of the deceased between 2 and 3 in the afternoon of the 21st. Some two hours afterwards Mr. Saher came, and the order for arrest was given. The deceased was long enough with the witness to sign his bond. When he had signed the bond he was enlarged. He was not detained or confined. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" stated that he was confined. It did not state he was locked-up.

Replying to Inspector Newby, the witness said he found the type-writer in the residential quarter of the deceased. The deceased said it was always kept there The deceased lived, so far as witness knew, entirely alone. He kept no educated servant or cook.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

TWO GERMANS INTERNED.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

The Rev. Vigier, Jesuit father of German nationality, who has officiated as Roman Catholic Chaplain of Karachi since the commencement of the war, was yesterday removed to Ahmednagar for internment.

Herr Carl Zigenspeck, late Gymkhana caterer, who has been ordered repatriation and awaiting removal will probably be interned at Ahmednagar.

The Bihar Sanatan Hindu Dharma Sammilan will hold its session on the Sonepore fair ground on the 20th, 21st and 22nd November next. All arrangements are being completed by the Maharaja Bahadur of Hatwa who is the President. On the first day of the meeting the Maharaja of Darbhanga will preside.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The P. & O. English mail steamer Persia was sighted in Bombay at 3-45 a.m. yesterday and dropped anchor soon after. She had on board 3,000 mail bags, and about 422 passengers. She also brought the Italian mails. The local mails were delivered at about 10 a.m. The Punjab Madras and Calcutta specials, left Victoria Terminus at 10.30, 10.40 and 11 a.m. respectively.

The following is the list of passengers.

Mrs. Audy, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Binns, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stansfield, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Dutton, Mr. J. E. Folley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tweddle and infant, Mr. P. C. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Gibson, 2 children, infant, governess and nurse, Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. A. Hindley, Miss N. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. and two Misses Talbot, Mr. F. Porter, Mrs. E. B. L'Estrange, Mrs. Cunnungham and infant, Mr. C. K. Wiffen, Mr. W. Alder, Mr. W. Stuart, Mrs. A. C. Hebson, Mr. W. McConnel, Mr. S. J. K. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Stark, Mrs. Hemmingway's maid (Mrs. Silk), Mr. and Miss. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Powell and infant, Miss I. Blockley, Mr. A. J. May, Miss A. J. Howlett, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mr. W. G. Quinton, Mr. F. J. Robins, Mrs. B. M. Reid and child, Mr. J. C. Wright, Mr. H. W. Cox, Miss E. M. Streeten, Mrs. S. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hill and infant, Miss M. Johans, Miss E. Roberts, Mr. A. Cochran, Miss M. Wood, Miss J. B. Bardsley, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gillet, Miss Lynch Blosse, Miss Ouvrey, Mrs. A. Booth, Mrs. Thomson and infant, Rev. Canon K. A. Hensley, Mrs. R. E. Purves and child, Mr. J. W. Forrest, Mr. J. T. McLean, Miss Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. Gawthropp, Miss V. M. Rose Miss Luce, Mr. A. W. Guttmann, Mr. E. L. M. Wood, Mrs. A. L. Saunders, Miss Marsh, Mrs. A. L. Rowe, child and infant Mrs Earle, infant and maid, Mrs. T. Watts, Mrs. J. Pilling and infant, Mr. W. H. Robbins, Miss M. Wigley, Mrs. N. E. Cameron, Raja of Akalhar, Rani of Akalhar. Shrimati Manubai Jadhab, Shrimati Babai Sheb Bhonsle and governess, Miss L. C. Moxon, Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. W. E. Jennings, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. G. Greenwood and infant, Mrs. E. Prissick, Miss I. Prissick and child, Mrs. Bryn and infant, Sister Dorothea, Sister Mary Ellen, Sister Florence, Sister Maud Evely, Miss H. E. Ross, Mr. T. Arnold, Mrs. G. A. Leslie, Mr. C. G. Samuels, Miss E. Bechter, Miss H. Bechter, Mrs. G. W. Murray, Mrs. Hopkinson, Mrs B. G. Patch, Mrs. G. T. Robson, Mrs. Richardson, infant and 2 children, Miss I. Bailey, Miss E. M. Gleverley, Miss E. J. Grey, Miss M. A. Currie, Miss A. G. S. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Willis, Mr. C. K. W. Calder, Mr. M. C. G. Pillai, Mrs. J. Y. Arnold, Miss J. A. and E. Miss, Mrs. Barnsley Duke, Mr. T. Nesbit, Mrs. Tucker, infant and nurse, Mr. E. Motabhoy, Mrs. Cheeke, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs. Pinder, 2 ayahs of Rani of Akalhar, Mr. P. Knight, Mr. N. Pettett, Mr. P. Stott, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G. H. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Evans and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Riddell, Mr. J. M. Bennett, Mr. J. J. Duklnfield, Mrs. Peters and infant, Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. J. C. D. Hinton, Miss H. M. Arthurs, Miss Higgins, Miss E. M. Scott, Mrs. Roche, Capt. and Mrs. G. Selby Brock and infant, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Mr. H. V. Fox, Mr. Krishen Lal, Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Hayman, infant and 2 children, Miss Read, Miss Pearson, Capt. R. W. Grimshaw, Miss E. Maule-Gole, Mr. P. N. Dow, Mrs. Gourlay Harvey, Mr. J. M. Edwards, Mrs. F. Thomson's ayah, Mrs. T. C. Piggott, Miss E. B. Candle, Mrs. E. Bryant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Greach, Mr. R. D. Duncan, Mrs. N. Ferguson, Miss L. Guyatt, Mr. E. Jowett, Mr. J. Reid, Rev. and Mrs. Bennertz, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Purchase and 2 children, Mrs. M. Younger, Mr. G. Trusler, Mr. F. W. Pow, Mr. W. J. Crowley, Miss L. Brotherston, Miss J. E. Martin, Miss M. Strong, Miss A. G. Burnham, Miss N. Stewart, 2 Misses Jongewaard, Miss E. Strong, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Heinrich and infant, Mrs. Chapman, Miss A. Morrison, Miss M. A. Personeus, Miss O. B. Nayler, Rev. J. E. Norton, Miss J. Kirkland, Miss Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Eckhardt, Mr. M. M. Amarsey, (D. Dhanji) Native Servt., Mrs. and Miss Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hudson, Mrs. Duly, 2 Misses Greaves, Mr. M. M. Crawford, Mrs. R. B. Lloyd, Mr. E. Mylne, Mr. and Mrs Oakden, Mrs. and Miss R. Mc. G. Spence and child, Mr. B. Heaton, Mr. A. J. Blunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. E Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Watson Symth and child, Miss Spence, Mrs. H. G. Billson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Hemmingway, Miss Ward, Miss Tulloch, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. S. Dodd, infant and 2 children, Mr. F. J. Fisher, Mr. R. S. Lockhart, Mr. C. R. Parkin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crook, Mr. J. A. C. Munro, Mr. C. J. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Laws, Mr. S. Heslop, Mrs. H. B. Wetherill, Mrs. M. E. Nigel Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Wood and infant, Mrs. Sale's nurse, (Miss Cumbly) child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jardine, Mrs. W. H. Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Boerrett, Mr. E. Moller, Mr. H. E. Cox, Mrs. H. N. Randle, Mrs. Campbell and child, (Mrs. Cranbrook) nurse, Mrs. D. H. Brakenridge, Mrs. S. Stone, Lt-Col. F. E. Swinton, Mrs. P. P. Kilkelly, nurse and infant, Mr. J. M. Austin (Jr.), Mrs. H. Williamson, Mrs. and Miss Walker, Mrs. C. J. Cunnyngham, Miss Henderson, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Copeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Munro and infant, Mr. C. B. Robinson, Mr. J. G. Begg, Mr. R. A. Begg, Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. J. Carr, Miss Pooler, Miss Burt (5 yrs.), Mrs. Meldrum, Mrs. D. G. Cowie, Mrs. E. Eyre, Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Mr. and Mrs. Tomkins, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. R. M. Green, Mr. S. O. Purves, Col. E. Harold Brown, Mr. W. Leslie, Mrs. R. A. Bott and child, Mr. S. O. Pavri, Mrs. H. E. Pope, Mr. A. L. Covernden, Miss Burgess (governess), Mrs. Garlick, infant and child Mrs. and Miss Fooks, Mr. E. L. Thornton, Miss D. R. Oman, Maj. N. S. Prentis, Lt.-Col. Cusack-Smith, Mr. G. C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ward, Maj. and Mrs. B. H. Bignell, Mr. H. Wertheimer, Mrs. C. W. Francis, Mrs. McGlachan and infant, Mrs. F. Bibra, Miss N. D. Brockman, Mr. V. F. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Money, Mr. C. S. Bell, Miss J. Robertson, Mrs. E. W. Grove, Dr. H. P. Neeper, Mr. G. O. Theobald, Capt. S. Hamilton Mr. E. D. Cochran, Mr. M. Isbister, Lt. C. M. Longbotham, Mrs. L. Beauchamp, Mrs. F. J. Bowker, Mr. K. Campbell, Mr. A. Cruickshank, Mrs. F. H. Maturin, Mr. C. Jambon, Mr. S. Lawrence, Mr. W. M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. D. M. Stewart, Miss M. V. Webb, Mrs. W. P. Prentis, Capt. R. D. Martin, Mr. W. V. Hothersall, Mrs. E. R. Foy, Miss Davies, Miss Bates, Mrs. and Miss Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hyde, Mrs. W. G. Grey, Mr. G. E. Sheers, Mr. T. Rutter, Mr. M. S. D. Butler, and Rangari Mahd. Hoosein.

At the Punjab Chief Court on Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott Smith dismissed the appeals filed by some of the accused in the Dacoity Committed in Dhak Mund village in Altock district. As a result of Police enquiry ten persons were sent up, who were tried by Sessions Judge, Campbellpore, and convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT
BY AN EXPERT.

All diseases cured by use of innoxious homeopathic preparations.
Surgical operations unnecessary.
Cures effected in many chronic cases where Allopathic treatment and even surgical operations have failed.
Charges most moderate.
Treatment by personal consultation or by correspondence. All communications treated as strictly confidential.

Address—

Y. S. TALEKAR,
Homeopathic Practitioner,
Nowroji Street, Thaku dwar,
BOMBAY, No. 2.

HAKONE
"TANSAN" WATER

Stands first of all other mineral waters, as it is the Best Drink.

If taken regularly it cures:—Pthisis, Dyspepsia, Consumption. Keeps the bowels clean and increases digestive power.

Renowned Doctors prescribe it to their patients.

Please get it to-day from:—
PHILLIPS & Co., Hornby Road.
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market.
D. D. BARIA & Co., Crawford Market.

Sole Agent:—T. HARA, Bombay

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS.

G. SAJAN & CO.
TILE MARBLE & SHABAD STONE MERCHANT & CONTRACTOR
BOMBAY No. 4
LATEST CALALOGUE AVAIABLE

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.

THE NEW BANDMANN COMPANY.

MUSICAL FARCE AT THE EXCELSIOR

"To-night's the Night," the latest Gaiety success, which Mr. Bandmann's new company produced at the Excelsior on Saturday night, turns out to be a very old friend,—in fact several old friends. How many times have we seen the pink domino and the fancy dress ball similarly used in farce and musical comedy to create diverting situation? How many times have we enjoyed the complications caused by the conspiracy between young wives and fiancées to test the fidelity of their lovers and husbands by sending them bogus invitations to meet mysterious damsels in pink dominoes? How familiar is every character in the cast of this daringly unoriginal musical play by Mr. Paul Reubens, who is never at a loss for other people's ideas, whether in music, dialogue or plot?—the youth who is shortly to be married and is going to have just one more night out, the more matured married man who is very ready to surrender the domestic hearth for a night's frivolity unknown to his wife, the old henpecked husband, who manages to slip away from the stern presence of his better half to gratify his infatuation for a French danseuse, and the old lady herself, who by an amazing concatenation of circumstances ultimately turns up in the early hours of the morning at the French lady's flat where all the other characters have somehow found their way after the ball. All these dear old friends who have provided the fun of French farces for generations are in "To-Night's the Night," all behaving in the same irresponsible and reprehensible fashion as they have done any night for the past fifty years, though with the added freedom of the twentieth stage and all the new impertinences that the Revue vogue has introduced.

As a more entertainment, however "To-nights the Night" is undoubtedly great fun. The first act dragged a good deal and had some very dull moments and the second act took some little time to make its impression. Up to a point, the audience was only mildly amused and there was more entertainment to be got out of the really pretty and original frocks and new faces than anything in the dialogue or the efforts of the comedians to be funny. The first real success of the evening came when a diminutive waiter suddenly turned out to be a "Charley Chaplin" and brought down the house with a most excellent representation of that remarkable comedian, especially his capacity for falling about in the most amazing way. After this things went with a great swing, and as the complications began to multiply and the pink dominoes got mixed up with the wrong partners, we had a straight run through to the final fall of the curtain, of continuous roars of laughter. And one was sorry when the piece came to an end. If only the first part of it is brightened up a little "To-night's the Night" will be one of the merriest pices of fooling imaginable.

The play is very well dressed and mounted. The dresses in the ball scene are picturesque and fascinating, and once the Company got "going" they showed that there is plenty of "go" in them, but they were some time about it. The music is not an important feature of the production. There are some taking songs of the lighter order, marked by the simplicity of theme and composition that we have been used to expect from Mr. Paul Reubens. But there is nothing of an ambitious character. In fact, it can hardly be described as a musical play. It is a farce interspersed with songs and dances.

The chief ladies' parts are taken by Miss Betty Lindley as Beatrice Caraway (married), Miss Marjorie Manners, June (engaged), and Miss Dorothea Temple the maid. These are the three pink dominoes. The last named is an old friend and, it need hardly be said, looked charming and acted with her usual freshness and *verve*. Miss Manners too is not a stranger to Bombay, and her reappearance with the new Company is very welcome. Playing with a restraint that could not be easy to achieve in such a riotous atmosphere she admirably portrayed the innocence and ingenuousness of the conventional fiancée. Miss Betty Lindley, one of the new comers, is a great acquisition, she has a bewitching personality which was intensified on her first appearance by a daring but extremely taking frock in a wonderful blend of green and purple shades and absolutely the latest thing in wide skirts and long waists. Miss Betty Linley was equally attractive in her fancy-dress Turkish trousers. Her popularity with Bombay audiences is assumed. Miss Linley, as was equally attractive in her fancy-dress Turkish trouser. Her popularity with Bombay audiences is assured. Miss May Linley as Daisy de Menthe, the French dancer, looked imposing, but she was rather too heavy for her part.

Mr. Leyland Hodgson who appeared as Dudley Mitten, the "engaged man," is a very welcome acquisition to the stage in India. He had more to do than anyone in the cast and was excellent throughout, in acting singing and dancing, besides being very nice to look at. Mr. Johnny Osborne, a comedian of the Charles Graves school, who played the gallivanting old husband, hardly made the most of his opportunities in the earlier part of the piece but made up for it later on and became one of the pillars of its success. Mr. Coyne was light and debonnair and excellent as usual, as the "married man." The Company possesses another excellent light comedian in Mr. Compton Coutts who added greatly to the fun as the nephew of the elderly couple, who also managed to get out to the ball and paid his way with jubilee sovereigns taken off one by one as occasion required, from his aunt's bracelet. Mr. Hillett, as Alphonse, the waiter, did the excellent Charley Chaplin imitation already referred to and was very funny throughout. Mr. Edward Granby managed very well as Count Pedro the Tango Teacher (and ex-waiter in-disguise) but the part does not suit him exactly down to the ground, and only his experience and general all-round ability carried him through. Miss Elaine Rosslyn as Lord Tolly Ridgmount had not much to do but looked very nice and Miss Gracie Rosslyn danced a very jolly *pas seul eccentrique* and a very fine tango with Mr. Hodgson.

The credit of the production belongs to Mr. Coyne and Mr. Stamford, is as capable as usual in charge of the music.

THE JAPANESE DINNER AT THE TAJ.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the Hindu University Society was held on Saturday evening. Mahamahopadya Pandit Adityaram Battacharya presided and almost all the leading members were present.

After the passing of accounts which showed a sum of Rs. 52 lakhs on the receipt side, including the valuation of annuities, the Under Secretary made a statement of the progress of the University scheme.

A committee to consider and report upon the residential and educational requirements of the University was then formed with the following gentlmen as members:—Dr. Sunderlal, Mr. G. N. Chakravarti, Babu Bhagavandas, Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya and Mr. Bertram Keightley.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the aquisition of a site and it was decided that when a further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs would be collected another plot of land lying on the eastern boundary of the site would be acquired. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was authorised to be spent to meet the expenses of the Committee.

Two more committees were found and the meeting adjourned to the 16th November.

In connection with the suggestion that the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Hindu University should be performed by the Viceroy on the 8th February, 1916, that day being more propitious according to the Hindi calendar, it is now definitely known that the Viceroy will not be able to change the original date i.e., 4th February.

LIVERY STABLES AT KARACHI.

QUESTION OF LICENSE.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

It may be remembered that an important test case was recently filed by the Police in the District Magistrate's Court Karachi, against the owners and drivers of livery stables to decide whether the Bombay Government Resolution 955 of 1888 regarding the licensing of vehicles implied to hackney carriages let on monthly hire.

During the course of his judgment the Magistrate remarked that the words in the resolution "All vehicles kept in readiness for hiring on demand" specifically applied to livery stables and all carriages on monthly or weekly hire and carriages to which the words of the Government Resolution applied, and he accordingly, found that all such carriages should be licensed and fined Re 1 to each driver and owner.

Against this order an appeal was filed by the owners of livery stables in the Judicial Commissioner's Court asking for a definite ruling on this important subject.

Counsel for the appellants contended that this act did not apply to such carriages given on monthly hire and therefore they were not liable to be licensed and submitted to Justices Pratt and Boyd before whom the appeal, was heard, a letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, stating that livery stable carriages in Bombay were not licensed.

Their honours in giving their decision remarked that the law did not permit them to interefere in a resolution framed by the Government as the act was quite inconsisent. But they ordered to move the local Government to reverse the lower court's decision and return the fine inflicted on drivers only. As regards the fine on owners their honours held they could not interfere.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT BHOR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Goldie, A.D.C. arrived at Rambag, a beautifully furnished bungalow one mile off from Bhor, at about 1 p.m. and met with a cordial reception by H. H. the Chief, his son Shrimant Babasaheb, his grandson Shrimant Bhaunsaheb, Saradar Vinchurkar, Mr. Hatch, the Political Agent with Mrs. Hatch. A salute of 17 guns was fired in honour of their Excellencies' visit. After introduction and a brief conversation, his Highness left Rambag to return at 5 p.m. to join the Governor's procession to the Chief's palace in the city for the Darbar.

Their Excellencies seated in a silver Ambari on a huge elephant. Behind them came two elephants with Ambaries in which were seated Mr. and Mrs. Hatch and his Excellency staff. His Highness and the rest of the party drove in richly decorated State carriages. While the procession was thus passing by the main road, the crowd of citizens greeted their Excellencies with a loud burst of applause and saluted while their Excellencies graciously returned the salutations. Their Excellencies then attended the Darbar at the palace. After the Darbar their Excellencies visited the State High School and the dispensary and seemed to be very much pleased with all they had seen. His Excellency received a very cordial address which was given to him in a beautiful silver casket from the Municipal Corporation. After it was read out by Mr. A. R. Joshi, Sub-Judge, Bhor, his Excellency thanked his Highness and the Municipal Corporation in suitable terms. Then followed the State dinner in the garden palace and fireworks

At 8 a.m. on the following day their Excellencies left for Mahableshwar via Mahad.

INDIAN INK.

SECOND NUMBER OF WAR FUND ANNUAL

The second issue of the War Fund Annual "Indian Ink" will appear in the middle of November and arrangements are being made to cope with the large public demand which is anticipated. Last year a first edition sold out within a couple of days and a second double edition was published. It is therefore advisable to order early through the nearest bookseller to avoid disappointment or delay. This is especially applicable to purchasers who have found "Indian Ink" to be the best form of "Christmas Card" to send to friends both in India and at the Front as a memento of the season.

No effort has been spared by the organisers of "Indian Ink" to make the second issue popular both for the beauty and interest of its contents. Especial attention has been paid to the illustrations and among the forty full page picturs no less than nineteen are in colours. These range from two charming landscapes by H. E. Lady Carmichael to the distinctive Indian pictures of the Tagores, C. C. Roy and B. C. Law and the scenes of Military humour by Major Corbett, Ridgewell and "X. Y. Z."

Among the literary contents may be mentioned the short story by the Dowager Maharani of Coch Behar, the patriotic verse of R. C. Lehmann (of Punch) Coulson Kernahan, and Margaret Peteson. Of lighter verse the efforts of M.D.A., J. M. Symns (of Punch) R. J. Swinhoe and others will please. An article of outstanding interest is one by "Septimus" who throws interesting and hitherto unpublished sidelights on Rudyard Kipling's early battle for fame in London.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore has shown his continued interest in "Indian Ink" by permitting the publication of two of his poems and among other contributors of particular interest to Indian readers may be mentioned a short story entitled "The Sati" which is concerned with the evils of the dowry system and describes the pleasant strategem by which a young Bengali girl of to-day escaped a marriage she did not want and converted her parents to her own views of marriage, that it should be by preference and not by purchase.

The United Provinces Government has proscribed under the Press Act a leaflet in English entitled: "A manifesto of the Indian National Party."

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

RACES FRAMED FOR COUNTRY-BREDS

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 18th December, 1915.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Breds. Distance.—6 furlongs.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 1st January, 1916.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Breds. Distance.—about 1 mile.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 15th January, 1916.

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500 second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Breds. Distance.—About 7 furlongs.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 22nd January, 1916.

THE CHENAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Breds. Distance.—6 furlongs.

BOMBAY RACES, 2ND DAY.

Wednesday, 16th February, 1916.

THE COUNTRY BRED BREEDERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Bred Horses. Distance.—About 1 mile.

BOMBAY RACES, 4TH DAY.

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Bred Horses. Distance.—About 1¼ miles.

If a sufficient number of entries are received for the above races for Country Breds may also be given at the Bombay 11th, 12th and 13th Extra Meetings to be held on 4th, 11th and 18th March 1916, respectively.

THE LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

"CAPITAL'S" TRIBUTE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

"Capital" says:—"Of the outstanding incidents of the late Sir Henry Cotton's career it is not necessary to speak. He came into collision with many Anglo-Indian interests, but as a compensation gained the love of those whose aspirations he so strongly championed. A vigorous personality, a courageous if not always discreet administrator, none will deny either his great intellectual capacity, his courage or the restless and unselfish energy with which he pursued the ideals upon which he founded his faith. It is no small tribute to be reckoned among the most powerful friends of a race still in the early pangs of a nation. Sir Henry Cotton undoubtedly found inspiration and stimulus in the role thus allotted him. It would need many types of Englishmen to attain and retain an empire and it would be a very narrow view to refuse an honourable place in the ranks of our empire-builders to men like Sir Henry Cotton. He held to his principles to the last and commanded the admiration which all men pay to unselfish public service consistently pursued."

INDIAN "HOME RULE LEAGUE."

A DISCLAIMER BY MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The Secretary of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following contradition to the press regarding the Home Rule League:—The resolution as finally passed by the Committee had no reference to the session of the ensuing Congress. It runs: "Resolved that the consideration of the question referred to in the letter under reference *re* Home Rule League be deferred *sine die* as no Home Rule League has yet been formed."

A large number of the leading men of Allahabad and a good number of College students assembled yesterday at the Allahabad station to meet Sir Sankaran Nair who was to pass by the Punjab Mail to Delhi, but they were disappointed to learn that the new Educational Member would come to-morrow or the day after.

THE MARWARI SAMMELAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much surprised to read a Note in your issue of the 29th inst. with regard to some "disruption in the Marwari Sammelan." I need not tell you that you have been altogether misinformed. There is no split of any kind in the Sammelan, but there has been only a change of the President. The late President resigned owing to his father's illness, which would have prevented him from attending the meetings, in the future, and was not driven out by the Sanatanists as you say. He remains, however, a member of the Committee, thus showing his sympathy with the Sammelan and is willing to lend his aid whenever required.

This institution is working as usual for the uplift of the community. How can it be said, therefore, that there has been a disruption or that some Arya Samajists or reformers have been driven out? True it is, that the Sanatanists form a majority in the Sammelan, but that does not go to prove that this institution is only meant for them. Every one, be he a Sanatanist, or Jain, either Marwari, Gujarati or Mahratta, is equally entitled to be its member. Consequently we have among our members many Jains and Arya Samajists, both Gujaratis and Mahrattas. This has been specially provided for by our section (b) of rule No. 3 "that no religion controversy will ever find place in the discussions of the Sammelan, which are confined to the social and political improvement of the Marwari community, only."

As a matter of fact, all of us are working together. There is no party feeling or disruption among us. In your article you make a distinction between Sanatanists and Arya Samajists as orthodox and reformers, or Conservative and Liberal respectively, but let me tell you sir, that this distinction is untrue since all of us are equally working together for the reformation and improvement of the community.

In conclusion, I request you not to put faith in any unauthenticated reports.—Yours etc.,

M. N. PANDIT.
Hony. Secretary.

Oct. 31.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Friday's issue of the "Bombay chronicle" among the "Notes of the Day" you publish a Note which was headed as "Disruption in Marwari Sammelan." I do not know whence you drew your information, but certain it is that you were grossly misinformed on the matter. One cannot read another's thoughts, and hence cannot discover the hidden motives, but if one can rely on facts which were brought to the general notice of the members of the Marwari Sammelan, the matter stands thus: The late President in his letter to the Committee alleged his father's illness as an excuse for his resignation which was accepted on that ground, and a new President was appointed in consequence. Can anybody in his senses call this mere change a disruption? The gentleman, all the same, remains a member of the Committee, and therefore how can he be said to be driven out?

The Sammelan is doing good work slowly, steadily and unostentatiously even more efficiently and ably than before. It is true that the Sanatanists preponderate in the Sammelan, but as they ever did from its inauguration. It has been expressly provided, however, among the rules that no religious controversial question will ever be taken up in order that all may join it in the work of social and political regeneration of the community. So much so that even Gujaratis and Mahrattas have been admitted as members of it. Eminent Jains are our members amongst which Rai Bahadur Sarupchand Hukmichand, "the Malwa merchant prince," for example, is one, who presided at one of our public meetings the other day. So far the Arya Samajists can have no complaint on this score.

It appears that because their own religious observances are not put into practice here, the Sammelan observing the strictest neutrality in this respect, some people falsely call it a sectarian institution. As a matter of fact it is as comprehensive as is can be. It is alleged in the Note that the Sanatanists are working at the Arya Samajists' downfall, or that they are trying to drive the latter away! This is altogether false. In the Marwari community of Bombay there is only a solitary instance of an Arya Samajist here and there, and therefore there can be no solid, or well-founded opposition against such an insignificant strength.

In fact, there is no question of opposition, split, disruption or ill-feeling either. All are harmoniously working together in this Sammelan in the cause of the community with one exception alone, and it is hoped that that one will also come round provided he has the interest of the community at heart, and not his own aggrendisement.

The article, again, calls the Sanatanists orthodox, and hence it may be unworthy of any respect, but the Arya Samajists reformers who may perhaps be worthy of all respect! Here again, there is a great mistake. I, for one, am not ready to give the latter this credit. There are many gross superstitious and indefensible tenets prevalent in the Arya Samaj as much as they are in any other religion, but more than these there are fanaticism and other vices which are the necessary companions of a newly born creed. The Sanatana, on the other hand, is a tolerant and comprehensive religion, and thus answers to the true spirit of the age viz. universal brotherhood, that is, political unity of modern India.—Yours etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Mr. Hewett, Harbour, Constructional Engineer, Singapore, who was sentenced to two months imprisonment for refusing on the ground of principle to serve under the Training Bill, has been released having petitioned the Governor regretting his attitude and undertaking to make necessary amends.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Convocation of the Allahabad University will be held on 4th December and not on November 13th as previously announced.

It is stated that members of the Punjab Chiefs' Association are shortly presenting a motor ambulance to Government for use at the Front.

Her Highness the Begum Sahib of Bhopal has graciously made a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the building fund of the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge, Lahore.

The 7th All-India Ayurvedic Conference will be held at Madras from the 18th to 20th December. The exhibition attached to it will open on the 16th and continue to the 31st December.

A Karachi citizen, Seth Goverdhandas Motilal Mehta, has donated Rs. 70,000 towards the establiishment of a local public eye-hospital, which has long since been an urgent need.

The Calcutta Detective Department are on the look-out for a Sepoy named Lalkhan, attached to the 16th Rajputs and stationed at Fort William, for having absconded after deserting the Regiment.

The oil find in Las Bela State by the Managing Agent of the Burmah Oil Company appears to be of the first importance. Another batch of experts are reported to have proceeded this week to the locality known as Chandragup.

Professor Samaddar, Joint Secretary of the Bihar Research Society has been elected a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. He was similarly honoured by the Royal Societies of Arts, Industries and Commerce.

Babu Saratchandra Roy, M.A., B.L., of Ranchi, a well-known ethnologist, and Secretary to the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, has been granted a scholarship of Rs. 3,000 by the Bihar Government for three years for ethnological research work.

Though the Patna University is still in the womb of the future the Behar Government has spent Rs. 26,000 in buying German, French and English journals for the library of the coming Patna University. These journals are now lying in the Patna College.

The Punjab Government declares forfeited to his Majesty all copies of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Tarana-i-Zafar" ("song of victory,") inasmuch as they have the tendency to bring into hatred his Majesty's Christian subjects in British India.

The Akhila Bharatarsha Sanatan Hindu Dharma Sammilan started at Hardwar last year during the Kumbha Mela will hold its annual meeting in Muttra in a few mont's' time and present a farewell address to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Particulars have been published by the Director of Statistics of recent imports of motor cars and parts into India. The Imports of American motor cars are very noticeable. During the six months, April to September, 620 cars were imported from the United States and 407 from the United Kingdom.

At a public meeting at the Canning College, Lucknow, attended by prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city, Professor Hurst of Allahabad delivered an interesting lecture on "some factors affecting economic development." In his opinion tariff and other things were only artificial stimulus. The real progress must come from within.

On sanitary grounds new sites have been selected at Shamspir Island off Karachi for its fish-curing industry, which it is proposed to remove thither totally. The same will include the important deep-sea shark fishing industry of Karachi. Three varieties of shark are taken, including the Hammerhead, the skins and fins being cured for export to China.

On Friday night the Bengal Police arrested a young man named Jatindra Nath Lahiri, alleged to be political suspect at Poradah station. He is reported to be a Zemindar. Some incriminating documents are believed to have been found in his possession. He was brought down to Calcutta on Friday. The matter is being enquired into by the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal C.I.D.

The presidency headquarters of the St. John Ambulance Association in India have just received the following appreciation from Surgeon-General Babtie, principal Director of the Medical Services, Egypt:—"The Red-cross gifts have been received and distributed to medical units in Egypt and at the Dardanelles. I beg that you will convey to the Indian Council of the Association my warmest thanks for the gifts which will prove of the very greatest value to the sick and wounded.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

MADRAS ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The report of the Madras Students' Advisory Committee for last year says that on the outbreak of the war all except one student were in England, he being interned in Germany. One Anglo-Indian who had gone to England two years ago was recently killed in action. One consequence of the war has been to reduce the number of students going to England. This was accompanied by a growing desire to go to the United States. The Secretary of the Committee notes that the average qualification of students going to England has risen considerably for the purpose of study, while it also becomes more definite. The Secretary complains that still there is not enough time given for getting students admitted in English universities and suggests to tutors to keep their vacancies for students unfilled as late as possible. One remarkable feature was that several enquiries made on behalf of women students, of whom one has gone with a Government scholarship.

THE
BOMBAY
MOTOR
CAR
CO., LTD.

Consignments arriving monthly— a large number already sold to Government.

Sole AUTHORIZED Agents for The World Famous
FIAT CARS.
Pleasure & Commercial.
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

HAY SUPPLY AGENCY.

BEST HAY—Hay of superior quality, direct from the districts of Gujarat, Deccan and Khandesh—supplied on yearly contracts, to owners of horses and animals.

Compare our rates.

Apply :—
THE BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL GRASS TRADING Co.,
Panalal Building, Grant Rd., Bombay. Tel. 2990

MILLS & FACTORIES
CLUBS & HOUSES
PALACES & PUBS
We contract for fitting up these with—
Motors, Dynamos, Pumps, Lights & Fans, Chandeliers.
All British Accessories.
Estimates Free.
ORIENTAL ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ELEMENTS OF
HINDU ICONOGRAPHY
By T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A.,
Superintendent of Archaeology, Travancore State.
IN TWO VOLUMES
Vol. I in two parts bound separately—VISHNU and other deities.
Vol. II in two parts bound separately—SIVA and other deities.
The book deals exhaustively with Hindu Images and brims with new revelations about them. A mere perusal of the volume will convince the reader of its great historical value and the amount of original research it has involved. Even to laymen it will be a pleasure to run through the volumes with great advantage to themselves. This is the first of its kind in such a field and we hope that the learned public will patronise the same by sending in their orders as early as possible.
Published under the Distinguished Patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.
Vol. ONE is now ready for despatch.
Price: Vol I (in two parts) Rs. 15, postage, etc., extra.
The Volumes are printed on high-class antique paper and are tastefully bound in superior cloth, gilt-lettered.
More than 140 half-tone illustrations are inserted in Vol. I.
☞ A booklet prospectus will be sent free on application.

THE HINDU
PHILOSOPHY OF CONDUCT
BEING CLASS-LECTURES ON THE
BHAGAVADGITA
By
M. Rangacharaya, M.A., Rao Bahadur
Formerly Professor of Sanscrit & Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.
Vol. I.—(Revised Re-print)
Royal Octavo: Nearly 600 pp: Bound in Superior Cloth, Gold lettered.
Price: Rs. 5, postage, etc., extra.
Note : Volumes II & III in preparation.
Apply to :—The Law Printing House, Mount Road, Madras.

FOR SIZING
USE
"MAGCOL"
THE BEST SUBSTITUTE
OF
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.
TRADE MARK
"COCK BRAND"
Prices, particulars and samples can be had on application to
THE MANAGER,
THE EASTERN ALKALI Co.,
43, APOLLO STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WE have resigned the sole Chief Agency of the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., of Calcutta from 1st November, 1915.
HORMUSJEE EDULJEE DAVAR & SONS,
No. 35, Church Gate Street, Fort,
2199 Bombay

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
To
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND.
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
The finest Cement obtainable, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to
TATA SONS & Co.
Agents, The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
(ESTABLISHED 1906.)
Students coached for L. C. C. and Professional Accountants and Auditors' Examinations in Classes held morning and evening or by correspondence system. Terms moderate. Principals, A. J. Mukati F.L.A.A. Certified Accountant and A. S. Madon B.A., A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant Kanta Building. Kalbadevi Road. 551

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The I. C. S. Bill	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
LONDON LETTER	9 & 10
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	6, 7, 9, 10 & 11
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Post Card Mistery	6
Passengers by the Mail	6
Irrigation Panchayats	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
All-India News in Brief	7
Lahore Conspiracy	11
Benares Conspiracy Case	11
Casualty Lists	12
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 1, 1915.

THE I. C. S. BILL.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the painful effect that has been created on public opinion in this country by the proposal to suspend the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, and the manner in which the Bill to carry the proposal into effect is being rushed through Parliament without a proper opportunity for its consideration here. It is obvious that the decision to effect the change must have been taken some time ago and that the measure itself has been under consideration in the India Office for a considerable period. Yet, not until it was on the eve of introduction in the House of Lords, was a word heard about any such proposal being in contemplation, and even now,—a fact that cannot be too often reiterated in protest,—the text of the Bill has not been communicated to the public in this country; while for its fair and efficient working we are to depend upon a series of complicated rules, the nature of which is only indicated in the speeches that have been delivered by the official sponsor of the Bill, who has consistently refused to agree that any of the regulations shall be fixed and safeguarded by definite provisions in the Bill itself. We do not know what the Bill really does definitely provide beyond the partial suspension of competition. The India Office is apparently to have practically *carte blanche* to make the regulations, because,—and this is the most dangerous point of all,—the conditions may change and it may not be desirable, in the view of the India Office, to stick to some of the rules to which it is at present ready verbally to assent. There is no guarantee that any of the assurances offered by Lord Islington can be depended upon,—for the very reason he gives for refusing to codify the rules in the Bill, is that it would be "premature to attempt to lay down the regulations now, because during the interval circumstances might change necessitating a different framing of the regulations." It is possible, therefore, on Lord Islington's own showing, that the whole of his present assurances may go by the board; and that, on the ground of a hypothetical change of circumstances which there does not appear to us to be any reason whatever to anticipate, unless they were such as to make the Bill wholly unnecessary.

These considerations alone are sufficient to justify the strong opposition to the measure that has been offered in India during the past fortnight. The Secretary of State delivered an admirable homily the other day to young civil servants coming out to this country, in which he impressed upon them the fact that conditions in India have greatly changed and that, where their predecessors were able to command, it would be their part to persuade. We have had a good deal of this sort of admirable instruction from Whitehall during the past few years, but it is a pity that the new spirit which it is desired should prevail in the Government and administration of this country, is not appreciated in a more practical fashion in the quarters whence it comes. If it were, we should not have a proposal of this sort hatched in secret and forced through Parliament without due consultation of public opinion in this country. Mr. Chamberlain seems to be provided with an excellent set of maxims which are for use only, apparently, when it suits his convenience. It would be highly dangerous for the Secretary of State to give a lead to the Government of India or to take the risk of anticipating Indian public opinion in the matter of female education, but when it comes to upsetting the statutory provisions for the safeguarding of the efficiency of the public service as a matter of expediency, that can be done without the least notice to Indian public opinion, and, in fact, with complete indifference to its existence. It has even been stated, without contradiction, that the Government of India was only made acquainted with the provisions of the Bill after they were cut and dried. The most patient and accommodating people in the world can hardly be expected to take that sort of treatment without protest, more especially at a time when they are being assured on all sides of a new angle of vision, a desire to treat them with more consideration, to admit them more largely to the discussion, if not the management, of their own affairs, and are being overwhelmed from all parts of the Empire with tributes of gratitude for their magnificent loyalty and assistance in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing. It is necessary to say with the greatest emphasis that the Secretary of State has been misled most gravely as to the state of feeling in India, if he believes that the opposition to this measure is of merely a cantankerous nature and that the whole business has not caused a most unfortunate impression.

The Bill has had an easy passage through the House of Lords. We hope it will be dealt with more circumspectly in the Commons, and will be either abandoned altogether or very widely amended,—after a due delay for the consideration of Indian opinion,—and the rules for the recruitment of the service during the allotted period definitely codified and included in the Bill. In the first place, we have to be satisfied that a good case has been made out for any sort of suspension of the competitive system. That system provides the only possible test of educational qualification, ensures that India gets the best mentally qualified men, and is, in fact, the only safe way in which the standard of mental efficiency in the service can be assured. If the proposal is merely for the purpose of letting in men who lost time by going to the war then it is quite inexcusable. Their lot may be a hard one but there are other ways of rectifying the misfortune than by asking India to make the sacrifice of lowering the efficiency of the service and to take all the risks of a system of nomination. There is no more reason for asking India, on such an account, to accept mental inefficients than there would be for letting the physically disabled go back to the Army. If the reason is a prospective shortage of candidates, as is now stated, that is a lesser danger than a system of nomination without a competitive test. A lesser number of candidates, so long as the competitive examination were maintained, does not necessarily presuppose a lowering of the standard; certainly it would still give a higher standard of educational qualification than the system that is proposed to be put in its place. Only in the event that *not enough* candidates would be forthcoming to fill the vacancies, would it be justifiable, in our view, to resort to nomination for the provision of the deficiency. The idea that the opposition to the Bill is based on the fear that an opportunity will be lost of flooding the service with Indian candidates is merely malicious and hardly needs refutation. For one thing, there is no danger of such a contingency in any event. It might be that there would be a rather larger number of Indians admitted. But why not? Why should there be an anxiety to deprive Indians of the advantage of the circumstances, at a time when there is a widespread desire that they should be more closely associated with the administration. And in that respect it can hardly be said that the assurances of Lord Islington in regard to the maintenance of the average of Indian admissions provide a fair solution of the difficulty that the Government proposes to create. There is no reason why the number of Indians should remain stationary at the average of the past ten years, or whatever period is selected. The fact is that this difficulty is one that cannot be fairly got over if the Bill is to go through. But we have no desire to enlarge upon that aspect of the matter more than is necessary to see that Indians are fairly treated. The real opposition to the Bill is based on the fear that it involves the lowering of the efficiency of a service whose standard is second to none in the world, and that on the maintenance of that standard the happiness, wellbeing and progress of two hundred and forty millions of people in this country depends. The representatives of those people ought to be fully consulted before that standard, even in case of the utmost expediency, is in any way endangered.

Notes of the Day.

The Accident to the King.

The news of the accident to his Majesty the King-Emperor will be received throughout the Empire, and nowhere more so than in India, with feelings of the deepest regret. Fortunately the latest bulletins in regard to his Majesty's condition are satisfactory, and it does not appear that the injuries sustained were of a serious character. It is, indeed, a matter for congratulation that the accident did not have graver results, seeing that the King's charger seems to have given him a pretty heavy fall. Such a mishap to a Royal personage on the review ground, either in peace or war, is very exceptional, for kings and princes are usually expert horsemen and their charges are naturally always fully tested in order to be able to stand the shock of cheers and the reports of firing. But the most fully tried horses are apt to have fits of nerves, and it is no uncommon thing for an animal that has been through many campaigns and borne the shocks of battle to become restive at the mere cheering of troops on parade. King George is an exceptionally good rider and has an excellent seat, as those who have seen him riding in the Row with his children, or on the occasion of military functions, can testify. The members of the British Royal Family, like those of most Royal Houses, are, of course, trained to horsemanship from their childhood. We trust the news of his Majesty's progress will continue to be satisfactory.

General Joffre in London.

General Joffre's visit to London and his conference with the Cabinet was presumably for the purpose of discussing chiefly the situation in the Balkans, and the expediency of withdrawing troops from the Western Front for the assistance of Serbia. It seems fairly clear that there has been some difficulty in arriving at a decision agreable to all the Allied Governments in this matter. The tone of Lord Lansdowne's speech and the defensive character of his reference to the very minor efforts as yet made by Great Britain to assist Serbia certainly indicate that there have been differences of opinion in England. It does not appear that the Allies' machinery for settling questions of this sort among themselves is quite so speedy and satisfactory as it might be; although, of course, in any case, it is inevitable that occasions must arise when mature consideration and consequently delay is unavoidable. It is one of the misfortunes,—though not one that we would desire to rectify,—of the Entente Powers, that the enemy is able to make his decisions on such occasions more speedily, since Germany makes the decision and Austria merely does what Berlin orders. With the Allied Governments common consent to any action proposed is essential.

Lord Rosebery's Suggestion.

In this connection the announcement, which it is stated the Premier will shortly make regarding the formation of a smaller Cabinet, will be awaited with the greatest interest. It is obvious that for the purpose of managing the war the present Cabinet is far too unwieldy. That, in fact, is already recognised by the existence of various Cabinet committees for different departments of the war machinery, such as that which controls the munitions question and another for the Dardanelles, etc. But what is required is a small body which would have the sole control of all questions concerning the war in its hands, and would be empowered to take decisions which need not be referred to the Cabinet as a whole, which would be left to concern itself with the general administration. Lord Rosebery's suggestion for a triumvirate of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Lord Kitchener is by far the most sensible that has yet been put forward. It would be difficult to select three men in whom the country as a whole has greater confidence at this moment, apart from all political considerations. The British people could never be held under a virtual dictatorship such as that of President Lincoln in the American Civil War. Lord Rosebery's proposal has the merit of getting over this difficulty, and would set up a supreme authority,—which is very essential,—which would be able to make its decisions quickly and efficiently, and in whose ability to do so the nation would have entire confidence.

The Powers and China.

In the pre-occupation of the war and the momentous developments in the Near East, the far-reaching change of affairs that is going on in the Far East naturally fades in interest. But to-day's Reuter's telegram stating that the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* verbally tendered friendly advice to the Chinese Government to suspend for the moment the movement for the revival of the monarchy and the association with the advice of the British, Russian and French Ministers,—though the latter's instructions were delayed,—shows that the Great Powers interested in China are not enamoured of this movement. The reason given is that it is calculated to cause, internal trouble and thus disturb the peace of the Far East. This, however, would seem to be China's own affair,—though, of course, it is to be deplored that the evolution of the Chinese Government towards a great republic should thus be checked, especially as the plan that has been published makes no mention of any collateral arrangement to give the monarchy a constitutional character. That plan provides the constitution of a special body of citizens' representatives which will pronounce for or against monarchy. It is claimed that the votes thus recorded by Provinces representing an enormous electorate uninfluenced by the atmosphere of Peking, will truly indicate the national wishes. But as in the elections the voters are all controlled by officials, and every official in the country is anxious to endeavour to earn favour in the sight of Peking it is very unlikely that the majority of votes registered would be anti-monarchical.

Entente Interests in Salonika.

In view of the landing of the Allied army in Salonika it is interesting to note that Salonika is a city more cosmopolitan than anything else and that both France and Britain have substantial interests in it. Almost every nation is represented both in population and in material interests. As regards population, as large a proportion as 60 per cent. is, or was before the Balkan wars, Jewish. The Jews have in Salonika, as elsewhere, come to the top in the commercial life of the port, and many of the most important firms are in Jewish hands. Both Great Britain and France are represented by powerful commercial interests. It is estimated that over £20,000,000 of French capital is invested in Salonika, or in enterprises which have their headquarters there. The Bank of Salonika, the harbour, and even the all-important Dedeagatch railway, were financed by French money. There were in pre-war days as many as 35 French schools in the city. Britain's interests in the port before the war were hardly less valuable. British shipping predominated even over Austrian, and up to the time of the Balkan wars, at any rate, British imports were higher in aggregate value than those from any other source. In this respect Austria-Hungary ran Britain very close with Germany third and France fourth. Chief among the goods that in recent years entered Salonika from Great Britain were jute, rope, oil cloth and linoleum, coal, ironware, carpets, machinery, and by far the most important of all, cotton goods, which comprised nearly half of British export trade to Salonika.

An Inexperienced Constable.

The clemency shown by Mr. Vasudeo, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, to a policeman who was charged under section 220 I. P. C., seems to us, if the case has been correctly reported, to have been entirely misplaced. A more gross case of oppression and extortion on the part of a policeman it would be difficult to imagine, and we can see nothing in the circumstances which should have earned him any mercy at all. Most amazing is the reason given by the judge for the lenient character of his sentence,—that the accused was "inexperienced." His conduct, on the contrary, showed to him to be highly experienced in the art of *zoolum* and, youthful or not, he is evidently a hardened ruffian. It is in the highest degree unlikely that he was practising the sort of *zoolum*, of which he was found guilty, for the first time; in fact the whole story suggests that he had grown bold by the impunity with which he found that this sort of thing could be done. Fortunately on this occasion he fell into a hornet's nest and was brought to book. Unfortunately, he had the good fortune to appear before a judge, who does not realise the need for dealing with blackguards of this character with a heavy hand, in order that a simple and necessarily timorous public may be adequately protected.

Official and Personal

His Highness the Raja Saheb of Akalkot accompanied by her Highness the Maharanee, arrived here yesterday morning from Europe by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Persia. His Highness went to England, about a couple of years ago on a pleasure trip. Soon after the war his Highness volunteered to go on active service and received a commission in the 3rd Hussars and proceeded to the front early in September last year.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association will entertain his Excellency the Viceroy at a garden party at the Chiefs' College, Lahore, on December 10th.

Sir James Meston will leave Allahabad to-day for Cawnpore returning on Tuesday. Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, will accompany his Honour to Cawnpore.

Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson left Rangoon for Home on Friday. Sir Harcourt Butler and a large crowd were present at the wharf to wish them farewell, and cheers were called for them by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon. Mr. Thompson.

Lord Carmichael will pay a private visit to Kalimpong on the 8th November when he will travel through the interior of the district.

The Hon. Sir Sankar Nair, the Education Member with Lady Nair and family left Calcutta for Delhi on Saturday night.

The Hon. Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs Kershaw and Lady Donald, left Bombay yesterday for Europe by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, arrived at Allahabad yesterday by the Punjab mail. He was met at the station by the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and his A.D.C.

Mr. H. W. Thomas, the well-known Rugby international, has applied for a commission in the Army. He intends leaving Calcutta for England within the next few days.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN ADVANCE

GENERAL JOFFRE IN LONDON.

HIS MAJESTY MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

GREECE FRIENDLY DISPOSED TO THE ALLIES.

During King George's visit to the front and when his Majesty was riding along the lines of men, the mare the King was riding got frightened by the cheering and waving of caps, and rearing up fell backwards, throwing his Majesty to the ground. The King was assisted to a motor car which drove up. His Majesty was considerably bruised, but no complication's have arisen. A later message states the King passed a good night and is better.

The Greek Minister in London has been instructed by the Premier to deny that any Greek emissary visited the King of Bulgaria, or that it is the intention of Greece to menace the securitys of the Allied troops in Salonika.

The French firmly hold Strumnitza.

General Joffre has been visiting London. He was received at the War Office by Lord Kitchener; entertained at a banquet; and met in conference with some of the Cabinet Ministers.

The French have made very appreciable progress in Champagne wresting from the enemy on a front of about 150 meters several trenches which he defended to the last moment, with the utmost desperation.

The auxiliary sweeper Hythe sunk on Tuesday after a collision with another warship off the Gallipoli Peninsula. Ten of the crew, two military officers and 143 soldiers are reported to be missing.

The population of Vilna resented German soldiery stripping the churches of metal by an enormous crowd armed with bombs attacking them. Street fighting lasted two days, when many soldiers and civilians were killed.

The Italians are advancing successfully, capturing forts and prisoners.

Japan has signified her adherance to her declaration of last year to conclude no separate peace.

The Germans are more furious than ever at the effective control by the British of the Baltic.

SINKING OF HESPERIAN.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT A DOUBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

It is announced that the Navy Department has definitely established that the fragment found on the Hesperian sunk on September 4th is part of a torpedo.

PRINCE OF WALES HOME ON LEAVE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Prince of Wales arrived this afternoon at Buckingham Palace on leave of absence.

GREECE'S ASSURANCE TO THE ALLIES.

HIS MAJESTY MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

ACCIDENT TO KING GEORGE.

CHARGER BECOMES UNRULY AND REARS.

FALLS OVER BACKWARDS AND THROWS HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

While the King was inspecting the Army in France yesterday morning, his horse became excited by the cheers of the troops and reared and fell.

The King was severely bruised and is confined to bed.

His Majesty had a fair night with some sleep. His temperature was 99 and pulse 75.

His general condition has improved and no complications have arisen.

LATER DETAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter's representative with the British Headquarters says that on October 28, King George left the Royal residence shortly before ten in the morning for a small town where His Majesty was met by the General Commanding the First Army.

The King exchanged the motorcar for a horse and the whole party proceeded to a large field where the troops representing one corps of the First Army were drawn up for inspection.

The King rode along the lines of men examining every unit most attentively and frequently questioning the accompanying officers. Rain was falling with gusts of bitter wind when the King left the field.

After a short ride his Majesty was met by the commander and staff of another corps of the First Army and proceeded to inspect some thousands of troops.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

It was here that the accident occurred.

Frightened by the cheering of the men, who also waved their caps in the air the mare his Majesty was riding reared in the air. The King regained control but the mare again reared and fell over backwards throwing his Majesty to the ground.

Officers in the vicinity rushed forward and assisted the King to a motorcar which drove up.

The remainder of the day's programme including the inspection of Indian troops, review of the Guards and the visit to the casualty clearing station was cancelled.

The news of the accident spread quickly and the men were hushed to silence as the car slowly passed. The King was seated in a corner gravely acknowledging salutes.

KING IS BETTER.

WORLDWIDE SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Oct. 30th, 12-35 p.m.

The King passed a good night and is better to-day.

Worldwide telegrams of sympathy have been received.

CONDITION FURTHER IMPROVED.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 3-35 p.m.

A bulletin states that the King's condition has further improved and there has been some sleep. Pain is diminishing. Temperature and pulse are normal.

MAKING EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has received the following message from the Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"Her Majesty the Queen thanks you for your kind enquiry. His Majesty is making excellent progress and hopes to return in a day or two.—Stamfordham."

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

JAPAN'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

M. Cambon, Count Benckendorff and Sir Edward Grey, on the 19th October, addressed a joint invitation to the Japanese Ambassador to signify the adherence of Japan to the declaration of the 5th September, 1914, to conclude no separate peace.

The Ambassador forthwith notified Japan's complete adherence thereto.

CARPENTIER AS AIR PILOT.

RECOMMENDED FOR MENTION IN DESPATCHES.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

The boxer Carpentier, who is an air pilot was attacked while over the enemy's lines by two aviatiks which he drove back. The champion has been recommended for mention in despatches.

GREECE AND ENTENTE

ALLIED TROOPS AT SALONIKA.

GREEK PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Greek Minister in London has been instructed by the Premier to deny categorically the rumours of a Greek emissary's visit to King Ferdinand or that it is the intention of Greece to Menace the security of the Allied troops at Salonika.

He declares that these malevolent rumours are propagated to sow hostility between Greece and the Entente.

EMBITTERING RELATIONS

GREEK MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

ROME, Oct. 29.

The Greek Mimister in a statement to Baron Sonnino mentioned a long list of falsehoods disseminated in Berlin, Vienna and Sofia and said that the object of these was to embitter the relations between Greece and the Entente, to create an atmosphere of hostility and mistrust towards Greece in the west and a current of opinion in Greece hostile to the Entente.

He declared that Greece has rendered and continues to render inestimable services to Serbia and the Entente.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VELES AND SALONIKA RESUMED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London October 29th:—

Reuter's Athens correspondent states the Serbian resistance and Anglo-French arrivals have not affected the Greek situation apart from the Venezelist organs.

There is a tendency to give prominence to Bulgarian reports which are contradicted by news from unbiased sources.

The reoccupation of Veles has greatly improved the situation of the Serbs. It is reliably reported that railway communication between Veles and Salonika has been resumed.

An official message from Cettinje states during the whole day on the 23rd great activity developed on both banks of the Drina the Austrians repeatedly attempting to cross in several places. All attempts were repulsed.

Apparently Montenegrins and Serbian territorials are attempting to defend this part of the Allies' frontier.

SERBO-BULGARIAN FRONT.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AND STORES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The "Echo de Paris" says that troops and stores continue to arrive on the Serbo-Bulgarian front and at Ghevgheli.

FRENCH HOLD STRUMNITZA.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

The French firmly hold Strumnitza.

BULGARIANS RECAPTURE KUPRULU.

REPORT FROM ATHENS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A telegram to "The Times" from Athens states that the Bulgarians have recaptured Kuprulu.

HEAVY RAINS IN SERBIA.

FIGHTING MOST BITTER.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The communiqué mentions that the rains are making ground in Servia almost impracticable, but the fighting is most bitter.

ALLIES EXPECTED TO MAKE GOOD THEIR ADVANCE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The Pioneers London Correspondent cables:—

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Petit Journal's" Salonika correspondent says the allies are expected to make good their advance to Ishtip on the heights whereon the Bulgars are entrenched. Skirmishes at Tirteli and Krivolak yesterday favoured the French.

AUXILIARY SWEEPER SUNK

COLLISION WITH ANOTHER WARSHIP..

10 CREW AND 145 SOLDIERS MISSING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is officially announced that on the night of the 26th October the auxiliary sweeper Hythe sunk after a collision with another warship off the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Hythe was carrying about 250 men besides the crew.

A hundred are reported missing.

LATER.

The official list of casualties on the Hythe states that ten of the crew, two military officers and 143 soldiers are missing.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

FAREWELL ORDER TO TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter's representative with British headquarters says that on October 18th. General Sir Ian Hamilton in a farewell order to the troops said:—

On handing over command to General Sir Charles Monro I should like the troops to know of my deep sense of honour at commanding so fine an army in one of the most arduous and most difficult campaigns ever undertaken. I must also express my admiration for the noble response invariably given to the calls made on them. No risk has been to desperate and no sacrifice too great. I thank all ranks, generals to privates, for the wonderful way in which they have seconded my efforts to lead them to decisive victory, which under their new chief I have most implicit confidence they will achieve.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reviewing the operations in the Persian Gulf, the "Morning Post" says in view of the necessity of maintaining British prestige, non-intervention was impossible.

The Indian units have splendidly exceeded all expectations. The story of their hardships and victories make a magnificent record.

DIRECTION OF BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

In a letter to the "Times" Lord Rosebery suggests that the Premier, the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty, should have the supreme direction of the war, report to the Cabinet and summon their colleagues into council when necessary.

Lord Rosebery claims that this would secure unity of direction and responsibility and also abolish friction and jealousies.

ENGLAND AND SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 30.

The negotiations between England and Sweden with a view to an agreement on the commercial questions arising out of the war, have been broken off.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31.

It is noteworthy that the failure of the commercial negotiations in no way prejudices the friendly commercial relations between the two countries

VARNA AND BOURGAS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

The Russian Fleet carried out another furious bombardment of Varna and Bourgas during the whole of yesterday, inflicting important damage.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 30th October, says:—

Unofficial reports state that the Bulgarians recaptured Veles (Kuprulu) and are pressing north-wstward from Uskub. Also the French have taken the town of Strumintza in Bulgaria. It is uncertain whether Pirot has been captured by the Bulgarians, their communiqué merely stating that they stormed the southern fortifications and entered the town but that night ended their activities.

GENERAL JOFFRE IN LONDON.

VISIT TO WAR OFFICE.

CONFERENCES WITH MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

General Joffre visited the War Office in London this afternoon. He soon departed in a motor car with Lord Kitchener and was given an ovation by the crowds.

Afterwards the full Cabinet met.

CABINET COMMITTEE.

CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL JOFFRE

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A committee of the Cabinet including Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour and Lord Kitchener conferred with General Joffre and then Mr. Lloyd George and General Joffre had another conference.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SITTING

SMALLER WAR CABINET EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Cabinet sitting to-day is of unusual importance owing to the conferences with General Joffre and also in view of Mr. Asquith's forthcoming statement in which he is expected to announce a smaller War Cabinet for immediate direction of both the naval and military campaigns.

LORD KITCHENER ENTERTAINS GENERAL JOFFRE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Lord Kitchener entertained General Joffre at a banquet yesterday evening. There were numerous distinguished personages present.

VISIT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

General Joffre has visited Buckingham Palace.

It is understood that he expressed to her Majesty the Queen sympathy is connection with the accident to the King.

General Joffre then called on Queen Alexandra.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. BRIAND PREMIER.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is officially announced that the new Cabinet contains:—

M. Briand Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Galliani Minister of War.

M. Viviani Minister of Justice and Vice-president of Council.

M. Doumergue Minister of Colonies.

M. VIVIANI'S REASON FOR RESIGNING

PARIS, Oct. 30.

In a letter to President Poincare M. Viviani explains that the reason for his resignation is that a minority of Cabinet demanded a secret session of Parliament, to which M. Viviani was opposed, so he thought it better to have a new Premier with the unanimous support of Parliament.

NO CHANGE IN FRENCH POLICY.

"THE WORD IS VICTORY."

PARSI, Oct. 29.

M. Briand declares emphatically that the change in the Ministry does not mean a change in policy which may be summed up in the word "Victory."

FIRST FRUITS OF NEW PREMIER'S CONTROL.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

General Joffre's visit to London is regarded as one of the first fruits of M. Brand's directing hand.

General Gallieni has won a great reputation in the organisation of the defences of Paris.

An interesting appointment is that of M. Painleve to be Minister of Inventions affecting National defence. This appointment is combined with the Ministry of Education.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL AND MILITARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

M. Briand, General Joffre and M. Gallieni had a conference on Thursday, doubtless on the subject of the Balkans.

LONDON LETTER.

A BLACK WEEK.

THE BALKAN SHOCK

YELLOW PRESS ATTACKS SIR E. GREY

THE ROAD TO INDIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN LOSES A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The turn of events in the Balkans comes as a gret shock to the public in England, where it had been thought inconceivable that Bulgaria could fight against Russia or Greece remain neutral.

The papers which have so persistently attacked Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener have now turned upon Sir Edward Grey, whom they bitterly attack. Their apparent hope is that he should be succeeded by Lord Curzon.

Our correspondent dwells on the great opportunity lost by Mr. Chamberlain by his unsatisfactory reply to the deputation on female education.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

We may hope and believe that the war in its course can hardly bring darker days than those through which we have just passed. The possibilities of the Balkan situation have been before us for some time, and from the moment of the Bulgarian mobilisation there could scarcely be a doubt as to what was coming from that quarter. The turn in Greece last week, however, had not been fully anticipated, and it would seem that the situation as it stands to-day had not been envisaged at all except by a few students of the Near East, whom the majority of people condemned as hopelessly pessimistic. If you had put the problem to the average educated Englishman, he would have said that the defection of Bulgaria was inconceivable, simply because she could not go against Russia, and that, if Germany were driving down to the Balkans, the continued neutrality of Greece was a blank impossibility. On that point anyhow he has the authority of M. Venezilos, who in the remarkable speech delivered in the Greek Chamber three days ago announced that the question was not whether Greece would be drawn in, but when she would come in on the side of the Allies. Upon that we may all agree; but the fact remains that for the Allies the position of the hour is graver than it has been at any time since the war began. Germany's confidence is such that she can hazard war upon yet another front, doubtless with the still cherished hope of catching one or other of the Allies at the breaking point. Her arrogant confidence is, and is meant to be, impressive, but M. Venezilos is expressing the conviction of the whole non-Germanic world when he asserts that, since she failed in her object when all her antagonists were unprepared, it is impossible for her to succeed now that her own resources are wasted and the Allies are coming into possession of their whole strength. The mood of the British public has never been so deeply serious as during the past few days, but as has happened always hitherto the sky is never at its blackest for many hours on end. The French Prime Minister had no sooner announced that the Allias would give their whole available help to Serbia than the situation was to some extent lightened. The Bulgarians received a check, and Berlin admitted a check on its own, account. The Russian situation continues comparative hopeful. When a few weeks ago Lord Kitchener gave it as his opinion that in the East the Germans had almost shot their bolt, the most hopeful among us were inclined to think that the War Secretary was allowing himself a little indulgence, and the Northcliffe Press denounced his judgment as a piece of wild and mischievous nonsense. We now know that Lord Kitchener was not far out, and the fact that his forecast was much nearer right than that of his opponents may at least give us reasonable hope in the present far from cheering outlook.

THE POSITION OF SIR EDWARD GREY.

At the moment there is no more interesting question in England than the position of the Foreign Secretary. A year ago, six months ago, nothing could have seemed more absurd than that Sir Edward Grey would ever be made a scapegoat. His position of authority was extraordinary. He was looked upon as, if anything, a more indispensable Minister than Mr. Asquith himself. It did not enter the mind of any,

(Continued on page 8.)

DESPERATE FIGHITING IN LACOURTINE.

FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS.

FRENCH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS IN ARTOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 30.

The feature of the communiqué is the continuance of desperate fighting in the La Courtine district.

Four successive German attempts in the morning to recapture trenches taken yesterday completely broke down under the vigorous resistance of the French, who everywhere maintained the progress achieved.

Elsewhere the French last night made further progress in Artois, capturing a section of the trench at Boisenhache.

A German attack south-east of Souchez was repulsed by a curtain of fire from machine-guns.

INCESSANT FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT ON LORRAINE FRONT.

PARIS, Oct. 30.

A communiqué says:—

During incessant fighting in Champagne for possession portions of the La Courtine Work still occupied by the Germans, we made very appreciable progress, wresting from the enemy on a front of about 150 meters several trenches, which he defended to the last moment with the utmost desperation.

We captured two-hundred unwounded prisoners. The Germans lost nearly four hundred men killed and wounded.

A particularly violent German bombardment is reported on the Lorraine front between the Forest of Parroy and Vezouse. Our artillery replied effectively.

VIOLENT NIGHT FIGHTING NORTH OF THE AISNE.

PARSI, Oct. 30.

The communique reports violent night fighting northward of the Aisne with grenades and torpedoes. A reciprocal bombardment continued in Champagne.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRONT.

RHINE GARRISONS BEING AVAILED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.

The "Telegraaf" states that considerable forces are being sent to the front from the garrison in the Rhine provinces.

FUGITIVES FROM ANTWERP.

KAISER PROHIBITS EXECUTION OF WOMEN.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The "Civil and Millitary Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London October. 29th:—

The Amsterdam "Telegraaf" states 125 fugitives from the Antwerp district crossed the Dutch frontier. Although some were captured and others killed by electric wire, some 1,500 former soldiers in Brussels obeyed the order to register and were sent to an unknown destination.

The fugitives state that the population is horror-struck at Miss Cavell's execution. It is rumoured that the Kaiser has prohibited the further executions of women.

MILITARY AWARDS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Captain R. B. Potter has been awarded the D. S. O. and Captain C. G. Hornby the Military Cross for services in Togoland.

A GALLANT SUBADAR-MAJOR.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Subadar-Major Gamour Sing-pun, 6th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry at Chunk Bair on August 6th. He showed himself a leader of remarkable merit and undaunted courage.

A NEWZEALANDER'S HEROISM

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The honours list tells many tales of heroism.

Temporary Second-Lieutenant Robert Macpherson, a New Zealander, descended a pit where about 50 high explosive shells were surrounded by burning brushwood One slight explosion happened before Lt. Macpherson extinguished the flames.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

PRETORIA, Oct. 30.

Parliament meets on November 19th.

AN AWFUL SCENE OF SLAUGHTER.

HOLOCAUST ON DVINA RIVER.

GERMANS LURED INTO A DEATH-TRAP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.

One of the most awful scenes of slaughter in the whole war occurred on the island of Dalin in Dvina a few miles south-eastward of Riga.

The Russians lured the Germans thither and then the Russian guns plastered the island from both sides. The citizens of Riga watched the bombardment from the bridge across the Dvina and soon they saw the river almost blocked by the bodies of Germans floating down the stream.

It was not only north-west of Dvinsk that the German gunners had to menace the infantry in order to make them advance, but the same encouragement was used southward of Dvinsk, only for the German infantrymen to fall victims to the Russian bayonets.

It appears that the German failures at Riga and Dvinsk hitherto are not solely due to dense forests preventing the employment of troops *en masse*, but the Germans have been so lavish in shells that they have run short of them.

TSAR'S REVIEW ON BATTLE FIELD.

The troops on the southern front received the Tsar and and Tsarevitch with indescribable enthusiasm. His Majesty held a review which had as the background a furious artillery duel. Generals Ivanhoff and Vrussiloff accompanied the Tsar. After the review the troops went into action.

NO CHANGE ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.

The communique is very brief. It says that there is no change on the whole front despite some desperate actions in the southern theatre.

GERMAN FAILURES AT DVINSK.

RELATIONS STRAINED BETWEEN KAISER AND VON HINDENBEG.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables October 30:—

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The "Central News" Petrograd correspondent says that according to prisoners the relations between General Von Hindenberg and the Kaiser are strained, on account of the latters ill-success before Dvinsk.

A General officer said that the recent German attacks had been remarkably lacking in system and even disorderly. He added "The chiefs of the army are continually saying that Divinsk must be taken. Perhaps we may be compelled to bring new masses of men. The heaps of German corpses before their fortifications grow, but the town must be ours before the arrival of winter."

GERMAN LOSSES IN GUNS.

COULD NOT BE MADE GOOD,

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd corrspondent states that formerly German losses in guns and maxims were immediately replaced. Now there are signs that the supply is not inexhaustible. After the Baranovichi fighting Prince Leopold demanded reinforcements, stating that one-sixth of my men are sick and a good third are defending the bridges and stores that otherwise would be immediately destroyed by the inhabitants.

BRITAIN'S CONTROL OF THE BALTIC.

GERMANS MORE FURIOUS THAN EVER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.

A British submarine has damaged another German steamer which took refuge in Swedish waters.

The Germans are more furious than ever at the effective control by the British of the Baltic, especially as the German Admiralty firmly believed that they had closed the narrow entrances to the Baltic.

ALLEGED ELECTION SLANDER

GENERAL BOTHA TAKING ACTION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 29th October:—

General Botha is suing one Munnik for an election slander concerning the alleged disappearance of bar gold belonging to the Republican Government. De Wet is to be brought from prison to give evidence.

Munnik stated that when war was imminent 153 cases of British gold *en route* for the Cape were diverted to Pretoria, raising the republican funds from a quarter to 3½ millions. Before Johannesburg was captured the Boers extracted five millions from the miners.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE

ENEMY'S RESISTANCE YIELDING.

SEVERAL TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Oct. 31.

A communiqué says the enemy's resistance in Coidilana and Upper Cordevole is yielding as the result of repeated blows of our vigorous offensive.

The Italians on Thursday morning stormed an enemy point of defence on the summit of the Salesbim Ridge at the height of 17,000 feet, consisting of a redoubt and several lines of trenches, capturing several hundred prisoners and much material.

Enemy attacks in the Vodial and Zagora sectors were completely repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians in Carso stormed another large trench in the San Michele zone and captured several trenches in the centre.

ITALIANS STILL ADVANCING.

GOOD WORK BY AVIATORS.

ROME, Oct. 30.

The communiqué says that the Italians are advancing successfully despite unfavourable conditions and the enemy's resistance. The Italians have captured forts and prisoners.

Our aviators made numerous raids on Thursday on the Carso front, dropping bombs on several points on the Gorizia-Trieste Railway and also upon the enemy camps and marching columns. The aviators returned safely despite a heavy fire.

"A DIFFICULT DAY."

AUSTRIAN REVIEW OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.

The resumption of the Italian offensive in full strength on Thursday is described in an Austrian communiqué which sums it up as a 'difficult day'.

The battle extended along the whole coastal front. The artillery preparation was incessant and unprecedentedly violent against the Gorizia bridgehead.

Though the communiqué claims that the attacks were repulsed, it admits that the Austrian trenches were penetrated and adds that Italian activity in the Dolomites region is undiminished, Coldilana being the object of violent attacks.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 29.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes said that the new government would prosecute the war vigorously until victory was gained.

CANADA'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.

Mr. Hughes, Minister of Militia, says he expects that a quarter of a million will have enlisted in Canada by March.

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

ENTENTE POWERS' FRIENDLY ADVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A telegram from Reuter's Peking correspondent dated the 21st October states that the Japanese Charge D'Affaires verbally tendered friendly advice to the Chinese Government to suspend for the present the movement for the restoration of monarchy which was calculated possibly to cause internal trouble and disturb the peace of the Far East.

Sir John Jordan and M. de Krupensky who were present associated themselves with this advice. The French Minister would also probably have associated himself with it but his instructions were delayed.

Meanwhile the election of citizens' representatives to decide the monarchical question is proceeding and is already completed in a number of provinces.

FATAL SCHOOL FIRE.

NO FIRE APPLIANCES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A telegram from Mr. Peabody, Massachussets, says nineteen boys and girls were burned or crushed to death, and nineteen injured in a school fire. They were seven hundred children in a panic and no fire appuiances.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION SUSPENDED

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Secretary of State for India notifies that it is not proposed to hold in 1916 the usual examination for entrance to the Indian Police Service. It is impossible at present to give any information as to future recruitment.

MR. J. P. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

Mr. J. P. Morgan has been operated on for appendicitis.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

advocate of a still further reconstructed Cabinet that any other Foreign Secretary was possible. We learnt of the movement against him when it became clear that those who wished to effect the removal of the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener had also marked down Sir Edward Grey. His absence from the Foreign Office on account of eye trouble was of material assistance to his enemies; his determined support of the Prime Minister throughout the acute Conscription crisis intensified the opposition, and the unhappy events in the Balkans made a concerted attack upon the Foreign Office policy inevitable. It was opened last week in the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post," the "Times" joining in immediately. The attack has gathered strength day by day, and it may now be said to be the principal issue of the hour. It is not easy to believe that the attack can succeed. A great part of Sir Edward Grey's pre-war reputation rested upon his conduct of the Balkan negotiations during the wars of 1912 and 1913, and it is hardly the way of English people to turn round upon a statesman when after a period of enormous difficulty, his efforts have failed and things have gone badly wrong for reasons which he may well have been powerless to control. In the Balkans since last Spring Sir Edward Grey has had a task of appalling difficulty. By supreme good-fortune he might conceivably have avoided the series of catastrophes to the Allies' cause from which we are at this moment suffering; but as we look back from the standpoint of to-day upon the course of events since the Turkish Revolution of 1908, we see that he had a next to impossible task; he was called upon to attempt something which perhaps no British Minister could have handled successfully. And, moreover, he has had to conduct the negotiations faced by the heavy military mistakes of the Dardanelles campaign. He does not as a rule reply to critics; and this afternoon in the Commons he confined his statement to the barest outline of facts and deliberately chose to say not a word in defence of the plan or details of his policy.

IS HE INDISPENSABLE?

Sir Edward Grey has known, few men better, how to make and keep a great position in time of peace, but his greatest admirers would admit that he has not done anything during the past year to insure the maintenance of his great position. There have been times when a full statement from the Foreign Secretary was obviously the thing most needed; other times when even the brifest statement from him would have had a steadying effect upon public opinion and have checked the injurious activities of the panic-mongering press. But Sir Edward Grey has carried his practice of silence to the extreme. Apart from one or two unavoidable and quite transitory appearances in Parliament, he has spoken only once or at most twice in the country, and has written one public letter,—in reply to the Government Chancellor's version of the conversations of 1912. This reticence, to be sure, has not damaged him in the least in the estimation of the general public, which emphatically prefers a Foreign Minister who says almost nothing. But it has been a disadvantage in regard to the popular Press, which, deprived of the normal activities of political criticism, has an incurable habit of hunting out a fresh scapegoat every few days when things in general are not going swimmingly. But, apparently, it does not occur to those who are now engaged in treating Sir Edward Grey as they treated Lord Haldane, that, if they succeed in forcing a change at the Foreign Office, they will in all probability inaugurate a régime much worse from every point of view than that of the present Minister.

WHO COULD SUCCEED?

Who, you may wonder, have they in mind as his successor. Lord Lansdowne is too old. Lord Crewe could be merely an agreeable convenience. Mr. Bonar Law or Lord Selborne? Both are without experience and knowledge of international affairs. Lord Curzon? He, of course, would be the obvious nomination, because of his former parliamentary position, of knowledge, and his experience in the East. He has great abilities, of course, and certain undeniable qualifications. But can any sane person contemplate for a moment the substitution of Lord Curzon for Sir Edward Grey in the present crisis of Europe? Sir Edward Grey, has immense patience and tolerance; he is the master of a pursuasive utterance; he has guided the Foreign Office during ten troubled years. Imagine the Curzon manner at work just now in Italy and south-eastern Europe, soothing the suspicions of Greece and Roumania, invoking from the Government at Rome the maximum strength of Italy in the Balkans, yet the alternative to Sir Edward Grey would seem to be Lord Curzon, but one does not easily call up the vision of his being given this great office at the bidding of those who have done their best to make the continuance of Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener in the Government impossible.

THE ROAD TO INDIA.

The bearing of recent events in South-Eastern Europe upon the balance of power in Asia needs no pointing out, but it is not surprising that the scare policy of the Northcliffe Press should once again have aroused a good deal of public anger. The "Daily Mail" does not command the services of Mr. Lovat Fraser for nothing, and in these days the results are sufficiently obvious. Bulgaria's choice, in the imagination of these guides of public opinion, means the opening to German aggression of the entire route to India. The German ambition of an empire from Hamburg via Constantinople to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf is illustrated by maps showing the Road to India, of course conveniently keeping out of view the geographical and political obstacles, the existence of which may safely be assumed to be unknown to readers of our popular Press. No instructed person is in the least likely to underestimate the significance of possible German successes in the Near East, but it has been well worth the while of the more responsible papers to point out the folly of the "Mail's" imaginings. "The Times," with a new sense of imperial unity, asks whether India and Egypt are kept fully informed of what is going on. Well, that question certainly does not need to be asked or answered. But it has led to a little discussion between Sir O'Moore Creagh and Sir Valentine Chirol which will perhaps be read not without a certain amusement on your side. The former Commander-in-Chief in India says that in his time the Government of India was exceptionally well informed with regard to the European aspects of international policy. That, says Sir Valentine Chirol, is due to the fact of Lord Hardinge being Viceroy. He had been closely associated with the Entente policy, and especially with the Russian understanding. But, Sir Valentine argues, it took Simla a long time to get out of its habit of regarding Russia as the enemy at the gate. He goes on:

Having spent the summer of 1911 at Simla I can say from personal knowledge that amongst many of the ablest members of the Army Department over which Sir O'Moore Creagh then himself presided, the chief opposition to any reduction of military expenditure, apart from professional objections, was still based on the fear of Russian and not of German aggression

Indian readers will naturally look upon this whole question in a way very different from the English way. And they will have their ownn view of the relative terrors of Russian and German imperialism. But on the point at issue, if there is such a point, Sir Valentine is unmistakably right. Indeed, it might easily be argued that the last eminent believer in the immediate Russian menace to India was Lord Kitchenener himself, who can hardly have had German ambitions in mind when he devised his scheme of army reconstruction.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS

Mr. Austen Chamberlain had a fine opportunity on October 12, which he undeniably threw away. The Memorial on the education of Indian women and girls, which during the past few months has been signed by hundreds of inflential English people was presented by a deputation headed by Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Muir Mackenzie, Sir William Wedderburn, and several others with an undoubted right to urge the importance of the proposals were in the deputation It will be remembered that the Memorial asks only that the Secretary of State should take up the subject as an immediate matter of inquiry, and appoint a committee which should be empowered to travel through India to collect evidence of the public need and to make suggestions. Mr. Chamberlain was curiously unsympathetic. He spoke as though in a matter of this kind it was not the business of the Secretary of State to give a lead to the Government of India, and he threw doubt upon the contention of the memorialists that there was in India a widespread demand for increased facilities for girls' education. Also action of any kind would involve expenditure, and in India as elsewhere this was no time to be thinking of money for such purposes. There cannot have been for a good many years so thoroughly unsatisfactory a reply from the India Office upon a matter which, being free from all taint of politics, might so easily have been dealt with in a broadly humane spirit. Mr. Chamberlain's answer implied that he has allowed himself to get into the hands of the most unresponsive of groups in Charle's Street. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this, at a time when even the most hidebound of our imperialists are telling the world that the war has made inevitable a radical change in the methods of administrating India.

EMPIRE'S FIGHTING RESOURCES.

WHERE INDIA CAN HELP MOST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Referring to the widespread feeling that India should increase in some way her contribution to the Empire's fighting resources, "Capital" says:—"Where India can help most at the present time is in keeping up her trade. For reasons known to all students of trade conditions, the maintenance of British exports at the highest attainable figure is vital, industrially and financially. We refer not only to the exchange difficulty, for British industries are being called upon to bear the major part of the expenditure created by the war and this condition of things will persist when the war is over. The maintenance of British industrial profits is, therefore, a matter of more than local concern and in so far as India purchased British goods she will be helping to maintain those profits and to that extent will assist in finding funds necessary for a successful prosecution of the war."

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

A MEETING AT AGRA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

AGRA, Oct. 31.

A public meeting of the citizens of Agra was held on Saturday to consider the Municipal affairs. Mr. H. Kunzu of the Servants of India Society, who specially came down from Allahabad to take part in the meeting, spoke on the development of Municipal Government and on the principles underlying local self-government with special reference to the United Provinces Municipalities Bill. Another meeting will be held on the 10th November to consider the Bill.

One G. Lind, a European seaman, belonging to the Swedish steamer Baltic was charged in the Joint Police Court, Colombo, with leaving the vessel when in quarantine. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

GERMANY'S SHORTAGE OF METALS.

VILNA CHURCHES STRIPPED.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN PEOPLE AND SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.

The German authorities at Vilna having ordered the commandeering of all metal, the troops collected everything down to the last nail.

The population did not resist till the Germans began to strip the churches, whereupon an enormous crowd armed with bombs attacked the soldiers.

Street fighting lasted two days and many soldiers and civilians were killed.

HYGIENE IN BATTLE.

GREAT BRITAIN SAVED BY SANITATION

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Sir James Crichton-Browne in an address before a conference of Sanitary Inspectors said that when the history of the war was summed up in the future the verdict would be that Great Britain had been saved by sanitation.

We should have lost over a million men in addition to the half-million reported, if the rate of sickness had been the same as in the South African war.

History showed that mental despondency following defeat was accompanied by terrible outbreaks of infectious disease.

The brightness and cheeriness of the British troops in this war fortified their resistance to disease.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE'S PIER DESTROYED

SEATTLE, Oct. 29.

A fire which is supported to be due to incendiarism, has destroyed the Blue Funnel line pier. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars in value.

RAILWAY COMPANY'S TWO PIERS BURNED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.

Two piers belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been burned with all their contents, mostly destined for London and Liverpool. The fire is ascribed to defective electric wires.

DEATH OF REVD STUART DONALDSON

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The death of the Regerend Stuart Donaldson, Master of Magdalene College Cambridge, is announced.

The Rev. Stuart Alexander Donaldson was the son of Sir Stuart A. Donaldson, First Premier of New South Wales on its being granted responsible government. After being educated at Eton and Trinity College he returned to Eton as an assistant master in 1878. He was Master of Magdalene College since 1904 and was Vice-Chancellor of the Cambridge University from 1912 to 1915. He was 61 years old.

DEATH OF LORD WELBY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The death of Lord Welby is announced.

Lord Welby after being educated at Eton and Trinity College, entered the Treasury in 1856. He was Assistant Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1880, Auditor of the Civil List in 1881, and he performed the duties of Permanent Secretary of the Treasury from 1885 to 1892. He was created a G.C.B. in 1892 and was raised to the peerage in 1894. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Military and Civil Expenditure of India. Lord Welby was a Liberal in Politics. In 1899 he was elected Chairman of the London Council in succession to Mr. MacKinnon Wood. He was 83 years old at the time of his death.

TRIAL BY JURY.

RESTRICTION IN BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 30.

The Belgaum Bar Association in meeting assembled to-day passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the Government Notification No. 7087 dated 19th October, published in the Government Gazette of the 21st instant depriving Belgaum District of the right of trial by jury in serious cases

A committee was appointed for making a representation to Government for cancelling the said Notification.

The following is the notification referred to:—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 269 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and in modification of Government Notification No. 6638, dated the 16th September 1884, so far as it relates to the trial of offences in the Belgaum District, the Governor in-Ciuncil is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that, with effect from the 22nd December 1915, the trial of all offences cognizable by a Sessions Court tried before such Court in the said district shall be by jury, except offences punishable under sections 302, 303, 304, 304A. 305, 306, 307, 308, 311, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 477A 484 485 486 488 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D of the Indian Penal Code and attempts to commit, or abetment of, any of these offences.

A meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will probably be held in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on Saturday, the 18th December.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY.

SUPPLEMENTARY CASE.

102 ACCUSED ON TRIAL.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The Special Commissioners (Major A. A Irvine, Sessions Judge, Mr. T. F. Ellis, Sessions Judge, and Pandit Sheo Narain, Advocate,) reappointed by the Punjab Government under Act 4 of 1915 met yesterday for the trial of what is known as the Lahore Conspiracy Supplementary Case.

The proceedings in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and three connected cases tried last summer brought into prominence the wide ramifications of a revolutionary and seditious conspiracy, as also the fact of more men being concerned in it than had been arrested or tried then. Indeed, the judgment in the case made pointed mention of ramifications of the Conspiracy to overthrow Government established by law in India of implications of others than those accused or tried then. Moreover, fresh crimes continued to be committed in the Punjab by men who are alleged to have been associates of those already convicted by the Special Tribunal. The present case thus includes three batches of accused:—(1) Absconders in the original case, against whom proceedings were taken under section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and some of whom have since been arrested; (2) alleged associates of those convicted in the previous case; and (3) those who are accused of having committed fresh offences since the last trial. The total number of accused is 102, of whom 12 are absconding.

THE CHARGES.

Charges in case are under Sections 121, 121-A, 122, 122/109, 123, 124-1, 124-A/109, 131, 132, 302, 302/109/111/12//B, 395, 395/109/396, 412 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complaint formally filed by Mr. Harescott, Superintendent of Police, under the special order of the local Government under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure extends over a somewhat wider ground than was covered by the complaint in the Conspiracy Case. It includes the charges in the previous case, except offences under the Explosives Act, under which no convictions were recorded in the case, but, in addition, it also complains against the acts committed during the trial of the previous case by conspirators who were still at large.

The complaint opens with a reference to Hardayal, the notorious seditionist and his activities in propagating sedition and rebellion amongst his Majesty's Indian subjects in Canada and America, the founding of the "Ghadr" and "Ghadr-di-gunj" and establishment of seditious and revolutionary societies. It goes on to say that this happened in 1913 and 1914, previous to which, however, there had existed from about 1911 at Vancouver, a number of British Indians who were disaffected and seditious towards his Majesty the King-Emperor and Government of India. Bhagwan Singh was their leader.

Reference is then made at length to the voyage of the Komagata Maru and outbreak of activity on the part of conspirator's, decision to start a revolution in India prior to August 1914 and outbreak of war with Germany, the organised attempt by means of special emissaries to secure co-operation of Indians in Shanghai, Hongkong and other ports in the Far East, the return of conspirators to India from America, Canada and places in the way and continuance of the conspiracy on board the ships, the obtaining of arms and munitions from America, Canada and enroute and their smuggling into India. Arriving in this country during the autumn of 1914 and winter of 1914-15 the vast majority of the conspirators, it is alleged, proceeded to the Punjab, of which they were residents, where they were joined by other conspirators who had previously returned to the Punjab or who been seduced in India, the aim and object of all the conspirators being to wage war on his Majesty the King-Emperor to overthrow by force the Government by law established in India expel Europeans and to eastblish Swadeshi or self-Government in the country.

The means for the attainment of this object, continues, the complaint, were *inter alia*, the following: (1) Seduction of Indian soldiers from their allegiance to their King and cause them to mutiny, join in rebellion and furnish arms and ammunitions. (2) Collection of arms men and munitions as well as money for purchase of arms and munitions. (3) Obtaining of money for some purpose by forcing and robbing Government treasuries and by dacoities and manufacture of explosive bombs for purpose of murders. (4) Obtaining and manufacture of explosive bombs for purpose of murders. (5) Murder of police and other officials who interfered with the carrying out of the conspiracy and of civil Europeans as the rebellion started. (6) The wrecking of trains and railway bridges. (7) Sudden attack on and killing of his Majesty's European troops. (8) Production and circulation of seditious literature, delivery of seditious speeches and exhortations to rebel. (9) Breaking of jails. (10) Looting of police thanas for arms and munitions. (11) Murder of loyal Indian subjects. (12) Seduction of villagers and educated youths in pursuance of the conspiracy.

RAIDS, DACOITIES AND MURDERS PLANNED.

It is complained that efforts were made in and outside the country to seduce Indian soldiers and cause them to mutiny and join the conspiracy. Preparations were made to attack and plunder the Government treasury at Moga, dacoities and murders were planned and committed, raids were attempted on police thanas, arms and munitions and bombs were obtained and manufactured, meetings were held and men collected to carry out the objects of conspiracy, and an attack was delivered on Wata canal bridge and another planned on Kapurthala State treasury. Specific details of the raids, dacoities and murders attempted or committed are given in the complaint, which states that on 19th February 1915, the date fixed for the general rising of the conspirators, certain houses in Lahore were raided by the police and a number of men arrested, tried and ultimately convicted. Important discoveries of seditious literature, arms, ammunitions, bombs, chemical for bombs, revolutionary flags and implements for cutting telegraph wires, locks and safes were siezed by the police. But in spite of the arrest of the majority of the leaders conspiracy continued and further acts in pursuance of the conspiracy were committed. Of these acts the most important, according to the complaint, were the murder of Chanda Singh, Zaildar, on 15th April 1915 murder of S. B. Achar Singh on 4th June 1915, the holding of a meeting of conspirators at Daudhar on 2nd June 1915, when revolutionary plans were discussed, including the raiding of Kapurthala Treasury for arms, ammunition and money, another gathering of conspirators in Kapurthala State on 15th June 1915, the attack on the military guard on the Canal railway bridge on 12th June 1915 and the murder of Kapur Singh, a Sahukar of Padro on 2nd August, 1915, for having given evidence for the prosecution in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

The Government Advocate, Mr. Bevan Petman, assisted by Messrs. Tajuddin and Ram Lal, represented the Crown. The accused were represented in batches by the following counsel, all of whom except the last two, were retained by the Court for the defence of such accused as have engaged no counsel of their own, the last two having been privately engaged:—Messrs Saunders, Amar Nath, Beni Parshad, Miron Baksh, M. L. Puri, M. Alam, Ranj Ali, Hakumat Rai and Mohd Hadiq.

The Commissioners passed an order under Rule 15 prohibiting the publication of any report of the proceedings of Court except that prepared by the official reporter and approved by the Commissioners.

FOUR ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Government Advocate withdrew the case against three of the accused, namely, Harnam Singh, Kehr Singh and Kishan Singh, whom the Court discharged, thus leaving 99 accused including 12 absconders.

The Government Advocate then began to deliver his opening address and the case is proceeding.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

In the Lahore Supplementary Conspiracy Case yesterday, the Government Advocate, continuing his address, outlined the evidence against each accused and the part which the latter had played in the conspiracy. Mr. Petman went into considerable detail explaining the bearing of previous evidence on this trial, indicating the main points in the depositions of 16 new approvers and the more important ones of 250 new prosecution witnesses and referring to the confessions of 15 accused, in so far as these matters affected the present lot of the accused. Evidence was also promised about the absconding men, one of whom was only lately arrested in Burma, where he had absconded.

The Government Advocate had not finished noticing the cases of all the accused when, the Court rose for the day. He withdrew the case against Manna Singh and the Commissioners passed order discharging him.

WOUNDED MAORIS BACK FROM DARDANELLES.

Photo by Central News.

Mdlle Lydia Kyasht, the famous Russian danseuse photographed with two wounded Maoris in the grounds of Manchester Hospital.

INDIAN CONVALESCENTS IN ENGLAND.

Photo by Central News.

Convalescent Indian soldiers at Barton Court, Milton-on-Sea, Hampshire.
A Gurkha piper making music, while two of his comrades are going through a dance.

MRS. BESANT'S TOUR.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Mrs. Annie Besant is going north to preside over the Central India and Rajputana Theosophical Federation Conference to be held at Gwalior on December 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Then she goes on to Lucknow to attend the Hindu Educational Conference on December 5th. Thence after meeting the Moslem leaders taking part in the formation of the "Home Rule League" she will go to Benares for a couple days and then to Allahabad, returning via Calcutta. She will be present at a garden party to be given by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, at whose house she will be staying, and return to Madras.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

NATURE OF CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 30.

In the complaint under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123 and 124, Indian Penal Code, made last month in the Court of the District Magistrate by the Superintendent of Police, Benares, under the sanction of the Local Government of the United Provinces and report made under section 131, I. P. C., it is stated that certain persons, residents of Benares, of other parts of British India and of the territory outside British India (whose names are mentioned here after) have taken part in a conspiracy which had for its aims and object the overthrow by force of the Government established by law in British India and other criminal acts against the said Government. The said conspiracy is believed to have been in existence in Benares since 1908, at which time there existed in Benares two secret societies known as the Young Men's Association and Sewak Samity and a third similar secret society known as the Students' Union League. The real aim and object of the said secret societies was that members should conspire together to foment disaffection against the Government of India and to spread it amongst his Majesty the King Emperor's subjects in India. With a view to attaining the objects of the said conspiracy (a) attempts were made to seduce soldiers of the Indian Army from their allegiance to their King-Emperor; (b) arrangements were made to collect men, arms and ammunitions; (c) explosive bombs were procured and stored; (d) grossly seditious literature was distributed

In pursuance of the above object of conspiracy and to further its aims, the accused Rashbehari Basu was sheltered and harboured by the conspirators in Benares. Rashbehari being a notorious leader and an active agent of sedition, one of whose objects was commission of political murders with a view to overawing by criminal force the Government of India, as well as to wage war against Government, Rashbehari, who was sheltered and harboured as aforesaid, was an absconding offender whose arrest had been ordered as a member of a criminal conspiracy. One of the common acts of the conspiracy was a murder committed in Lahore in May, 1913. The activity of the said conspiracy was greatly increased by the presence for considerable periods in Benares of Rash Behari Basu, who assumed its leadership and direction, and introduced into it persons from other parts of India.

Among the accused of the said conspiracy at Benares are the following sixteen who have been members of one or more of the said Benares secret societies:—Sachindranath Sanyal, Vinayak Rao Kaple, Narendranath Bannerjee, Annadacharan Chattacharjee, Hiranmoy Banerjee, Priynath Chattacharjee, Nalinimohan Mukerjee, Surendranath Mukerjee, Rabindranath Sanyal, Jitendranath Sanyal, Tulshi Pado Moitra, Kapipado Mukerjee, Bibhuti Dutt and Chunilal Karmakar.

The following, not generally known as members of the said secret societies, are accused of joining and taking part in the conspiracy:—Rashbehari Basu, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle, Mannilal Damodar Sarup Seth alias Masterji, Sirish Chandra Ghosh (Chandarnagor), Pasuatinath, Asutosh Manmathonath, and Girja Babu of Bengal, Luchminarian Ganeshlal Kashto and Ramnath of Delhi, Jamnadas alias Ramsingh (Barabanki), Pratapsingh (Rajputana), Babu Ram (Benares and Meerut), Ramdeo Pande of Dhaka in Benares district, and Rao Gopalsingh of Kharwa in Ajmer. The total number of accused is 33. Of these several are absconding and not yet arrested, while there are some who have not been purposely arrested yet.

Mr. C. Ross Alston, together with Mr. A. E. Ryves, Government Advocate, and Sirdar Santokh Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, have been appointed by the U. P. Government to conduct the prosecution in this case before the special commission.

HELP FOR SERBIA

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

M. VIVIANI'S STATEMENT.

(Later than the mail.)

M. Viviani, the French Premier, made an important statement on Oct. 12 in the Chamber of Deputies on the situation in the Balkans. He said the Allied Governments from the very first recognised the dangers arising from the bitterness of feeling which prevailed in Bulgaria over the last Balkan war, neither the King nor his people being inclined to bear the burden of the unjustifiable war they had waged against their former allies. The Allied Governments did their best to revive the Balkanic union, but it was impossible to obtain the consent of Bulgaria, who made claims at the expense of her four neighbours.

The Allies' efforts had not been unsuccessful in Rumania, whose inhabitants had frequently showed themselves in sympathy with France. The state of semi-mobilisation in which Rumania was keeping her troops enabled her to repulse any attack, to defend herself against pressure from Germany and to keep careful watch on her Austrian and Bulgarian frontiers. Rumania also knew that the victory of the Quadruple Entente alone could ensure her independence and satisfy her national aspirations.

SERBIAN SACRIFICES.

In their desire to give satisfaction to the Bulgarian people, the Quadruple Entente asked Serbia to make great sacrifices, to which she consented in view of the compensations she might expect from the victory of the Entente. The equivocal attitude of Bulgaria led the Hellenic Government to maintain an expectant policy. The Bulgarian Government replied to the Allies' proposals in a dilatory manner and, at the same time, carried on negotiations with the enemies of the Entente, finally mobilising her troops.

Neither from the moral nor the military point of view could France allow Serbia to be isolated and communication with France's friends and allies to be cut off. There must be energetic action against enemies who, mastered on the western front and stopped on the eastern, were now trying, with the help of Bulgaria to obtain on another front a success which it was henceforth impossible to secure in France or Russia.

DUTY OF FRANCE.

"The vigorous action required by the situation," M. Viviani continued, "has been undertaken by Great Britain and France, in accord with their Allies. They have weighed its difficulties. As regards our own duty, we have a double one in these difficult times. Our first and foremost consideration is the defence of our front and the liberation of our own territory. No Government could otherwise regard our duty, which is tragic but simple. But, without weakening our front, it is our duty to fulfil the mission imposed upon us by our interest and our honour. We are in full agreement with the Commander-in-Chief of our Armies in France.

"The understanding between the British Government and the Government of the Republic is complete, and I cannot better express it than in the following form. Henceforth France and England, in accord with their Allies, have fully agreed to help Serbia, who has asked for our help, and to the benefit of Serbia Greece and Rumania, to ensure respect for the Treaty of Bucarest, which we have guaranteed. The British and French Governments are in agreement as to the number of troops to be sent, in conformity with the opinion of their military authorities.

"Russia is joining her Allies in going to the help of the Serbian people, and very soon her troops will be fighting side by side with ours.

"Gentlemen, we have done our duty with our Allies. The agreement has never been closer and more complete among the Allies, and never have we had more confidence in our victory."

During the week ending the 23rd October the total mortality from plague stood at 3,313 deaths and 4,594 cases. The provincial figures were: Bombay 2,095, Madras 126, Bihar and Orissa 9, United Provinces 69, Punjab 13, Burma 10, Central Provinces 556, Mysore 98, Hyderabad 231, and Central India 108. In the Bombay Presidency the most affected districts are Belgaum 294 deaths, Nasik 279, Sholapur 237, Sholapur town 149, Dharwar 132, Kolahpur and the Southern Maratta States 570. Bengal and Delhi showed clear Bills.

Horlick's Malted Milk

WHY YOU WILL LIKE IT.

—The delicious, clean, crisp, "nutty" flavour of Horlick's is one reason for its immense popularity, but apart from its palatableness it is a real "stay" and will be greatly appreciated by those desiring a strengthening and invigorating food in beverage form, that can be instantly prepared.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but when we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

is composed of excellent medical drugs reliabtful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off or to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
opp. Government Telegraph Office,
379 (7) Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,
manufacturers and suppliers of the

"KRYPTOK

(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens) and all kinds of white, or tinted lenses.

OCULISTS.
Services of a resident Ophthalmic Surgeon Free.

SIGHT SPECIALISTS.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

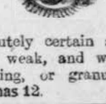
Eyesight Specialist, has 26 years' practice experience in sight testing retinoscopically.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Sir S. L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut-Col G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut-Colonel Peters. M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," Free on Application.

"VI-VI"  YE DROPS

Is an absolutely certain and positive cure for sore, red, weak, and watery eyes; inflamed, irritating, or granulated lids, etc etc.—Price Annas 12.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major B. E. Furley, East Kents.
Major A. Soames, East Kents.
Captain H. C. Boden, Sherwoods.
Captain H. W. Brodie, East Kents.
Captain C. E. Davidson, East Kents.
Captain R. W. Cocte, Bershires.
Capt. the Hon'ble R. E. Grosenor, Artillery.
Captain N. C. Macdonald, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain Moreton, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. J. J. Bennett, Munsters.
Lieut. L. C. Brown, Gloucesters.
Lieut. G. L. Grant, Medicals.
Lieut. C. W. Marsh East Kents.
Lieut. J. P. Phillimore, East Kents.
Lieut. V. G. Starkey, Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. A. L. Badcock, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Bainbridge, East Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. G. G. Jelf, East Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. D. Lambert, East Kents.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Drummond Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. D. Morgan, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. F. Lane, Royal Scots.
Sec.-Lieut. G. P. Morison, Camerons.
Sec.-Lieut. C. G. Oliver, Devonshires.
Sec.-Lieut. F. F. W. Robarts, Londons.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Salon, Berkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Spartali, Berkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. J. Steele, Dorsets.
Sec.-Lieut. A. Wingate, Highland Light Infantry.
Sec.-Lieut. G. S. Woodhouse, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Reverend C. E. Doudney, Chaplain.
Captain R. D. Scott, Gloucesters.
Lieut. G. O. Grant, Engineers.
Lieut. G. Widowfield, Monmouths.
Sec.-Lieut. F. O. Blunt, Leicesters.
Sec.-Lieut. R. A. Chamber Hampshiress
Sec.-Lieut. A. Mercer, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. C. S. Perfect, Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieut. R. E. Scott, Middlesex.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. H. B. Stokoe, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Madden, Irish Guards.
Lieut.-Col. R. Thompson, Lancesters.
Major G. F. Phillips, Cornwalls.
Major G. H. Stack, Engineers.
Captain H. H. Baxter, Artillery.
Captain G. J. Currie, Sherwoods.
Captain T. Cunningham-Cunningham, Artillery.
Captain C. M. Curtis, South Wales Borderers.
Captain H. Dene, Welsh Guards.
Captain L. H. Edwards, Berkshires.
Captain Lord D. FirzGerlad, Irish Guards.
Captain B. Hughes, Medicals.
Captain W. J. Jervois, Northamptons.
Captain H. P. Lloyd, Durhams.
Captain P. H. Rees, Engineers.
Captain F. H. Kisch, Engineers.
Captain R. C. Somervell, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. G. H. Allgood, Nothumberlands.
Lieut. J. C. Craigie, Grenadiers.
Lieut. A. C. Giles, Medicals.
Lieut. E. H. Goodfellow, Artillery.
Lieut. L. W. Hastie, Gloucesters.
Lieut. S. B. Merryless, Argylls.
Lieut. J. L. Miller, Engineers.
Lieut. E. E. Mulock, Cornwalls.
Lieut. T. H. Peverell, Seaforths.
Lieut. E. W. Pidgeon, Somersets.
Lieut. E. D. Pridie, Lancasters.
Lieut. F. A. Shaw, Sherwoods.
Lieut. L. A. Wilkins, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. A. H. Wilson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. Anderson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Bell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. M. A. Maclean, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Aylwin, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Barnes, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. N. W. Burkett, East Kents
Second-Lieut. C. C. Case, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. L. Park, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. B. L. Clarke-Lens, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Dening, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Du Voisin, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. T. M. Eggar Londons.
Second-Lieut. D. L. Macrae, Londons.
Second-Lieut. L. P. Evans, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut. J. Hughes, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Mathers, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Goodsir, Royal Scots
Second-Lieut. V. F. Gordon, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Hardy, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Hewitt, Gloucesters
Second-Lieut. B. Temple, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Higgins, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Home, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. C. Lamb, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Young, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. R. W. Hyndson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Kitley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Lawrence, Berkshires
Second-Lieut. M. W. Salmon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. K. L. Spiers, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. W. Thomson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. R. Wassell, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Workman, Irish Rifles.
Rev. P. Bradley, Chaplain.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieut. A. Dingwall, Engineers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. D. E. Foot, Berkshires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. D. Farquhar-Thompson, Gordons.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut. M. A. Neligan, Durhams.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. S. MacDonell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. A. Tweedie-Smith, West Surreys.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut. N. R. Jepson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. P. T. Grant, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Greenway, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. A. J. Shaw-Hellier, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Hornsby, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. G. S. Bogle, Engineers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. H. Lumb, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt. H. F. Clarke, Londons.
Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Bellairs, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. F. Oliver, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. H. K. Weir, South Staffords.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major M. D. Wood, West Yorkshires.

CASUALTIES OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCE UNDER VARIOUS DATES.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R. F. Edgell, Scottish Borderers.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. D. M. Williams, South Staffordshires.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

KILLED.

Major C. N. Buchanan Dunlop, Artillery.
Capt. C. A. Cobbold, Suffolks.
Capt. C. H. Sorley, Suffolks.
Capt. S. G. Spencer, Berkshires.
Capt. V. Tomkins, East Surreys.
Lieut. P Gedge, Suffolks.
Lieut. G. D. Wood, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. W. W. Pye, West Kents.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. R. G. Robb, Cameronians.
Lieut. J. A. Stewart, Rifle Brigade.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. V. Carley, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. D. A. Simpson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H. C. Toye, Sussex.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Swainson, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Major H. Shirrell, Sherwoods.
Capt. W. B. Churchill-Longman, Sussex.
Capt. R. Gethen, Norfolks.
Capt. J. M. Howlett, Norfolks.
Capt. R. Otter, Norfolks.
Capt. N. J. Tuck, Norfolks.
Capt. P. H. Gold, Berkshires
Capt. G. H. Henty, Suffolks.
Lieut. A. H. Atkins, Artillery.
Lieut. F. C. Nauman, Artillery.
Lieut. C. W. Brodie, Middlesex.
Lieut. J. P. Cherry, Liverpools.
Lieut. I. A. Clarke, Gordons.
Lieut. V. A. Davoren, Suffolks.
Lieut. L. D. Dircks, Londons.
Lieut. H. R. Montgomery, Norfolks.
Lieut. J. A. Wharton, Norfolks.
Lieut. R. B. Marshall, East Surreys.
Lieut. W. G. Mills, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Lieut. H. R. Pybus, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut. R. P. Sewell, Essex.
Lieut. L. C. Smith, West Kents.
Lieut. G. L. Tutin, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. H. Bradbury, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. Mercier, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. E. D. Cole, Londons.
Second-Lieut. H. Lloyd, Londons.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Firbank, Glouchesters.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Gahan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, Artilery.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Phear, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. N. Knight, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. H. W. Lane, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Morbey, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. M. Pettigrew, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. E. L. Purdy, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. P. M. Ridout, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Tisdall, Liverpools.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Lieut. R. N. Nunn, Royal Lancasters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. T. A. Buckland, Norfolks.
Lieut. H. S. Curwen, Norfolks.

WOUNDED AND MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt. P. C. Preston, Norfolks.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. H. R. Russell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. F. A. Carnegy, Gloucesters.

MISSING.

Major W. K. Bayley, Berkshires.
Capt. W. Burgess, Sussex.
Capt. T. H. Hudson, Berkshires.
Capt. F. Mount, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. J. Brasnett, East Surreys.

NOW PRISONERS.

Capt. D. A. Laird, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Skeet, Royal Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Second-Lieut. F. Weatherley, Oxford Hussars wounded should read, Second-Lieut. F. Weatherby, Oxford Hussars.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fowler, Sherwoods.
Captain E. R. Collison, South Staffs.
Captain J. H. Fleming, North Staffs.
Captain J. Jenkinson, North Staffs.
Captain H. A. Ridgway, North Staffs.
Captain H. B. Handford, Sherwoods.
Captain G. H. Mellers, Sherwoods.
Captain H. Scorer, Lincolns.
Captain R. W. Sutton, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. R. Forsell, Leicesters.
Lieutenant R. C. Harvey, Leicesters.
Lieutenant T. Whittingham, Leicesters.
Lieutenant R. G. Pyatt, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant H. H. Ashby, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. Ballantyne, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Paton, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant O. H. Beaufort, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Blanchard, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant H. N. Hartley, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant F. A. Bright, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant T. V. Dann, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Green, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Iliff, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant W. Nelson, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant E. E. Early, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant C. B. Shrewsby, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Lewis, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant B. F. Mogridge, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. F. O'Gallaghan, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Russell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Walters, Leicesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. T. Constables, Essex Regiment.
Captain L. Colens, South Staffs.
Lieutenant H. de C. Atkins, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Kendrick, South Staffs.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Evill, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant O. H. Cox, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant P. M. Fenton, Munster Fusiliers.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain G. H. Sowter, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant L. Anderson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant E. P. Lester, Worcesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieutenant G. E. Davis, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Ballinger, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant P. K. Brown, Lincolns.

MISSING.

Captain R. T. Johnson, North Staffs.
Lieutenant H. R. Davies, North Staffs.
Lieutenant J. F. Raikes, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant N. F. Bishop, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant H. D. Ellis, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. V. Woodford, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Sandall, Lincolns.
Major A. L. Ashwell, Sherwoods.
Major E. Lewis. South Staffs.
Major H. G. Wilson, Lincolns.
Captain W. A. Adam, South Staffs.
Captain W. C. Parkes, South Staffs.
Captain H. Dales, East Yorks.
Captain K. O. Fearon, Middlesex Regiment.
Captain F. C. Longden, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain J. S. Macleod, Black Watch.
Captain R. F. Martin, Artillery.
Captain S. R. Martyn, Monmouthshires.
Captain B. F. Newell, Leicesters.
Captain E. H. Tomlinson, North Staffs.
Lieutenant C. J. Bishop, South Lancs.
Lieutenant H. C. Bradley, South Staffs
Lieutenant H. L. Graham, South Staffs.
Lieutenant H. Hanford, South Staffs.
Lieutenant A. D. Harley, South Staffs.
Lieutenant P. J. Slater, South Staffs.
Lieutenant H. J. Wheway, South Staffs.
Lieutenant F. G. Brunt, Artillery.
Lieutenant F. W. Eagle, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. F. Gardner, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant C. F. Haseldine, Lincolns.
Lieutenant J. S. Nicholls, Lincolns.
Lieutenant D. F. Underwood, Lincolns.
Lieutenant J. F. Johnson, Leicesters.
Lieutenant G. Moon-Williams, Lancaster Regiment.
Lieutenant C. T. Vachell, Monmouthshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. E. Bache, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant N. M. Bates, South Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Wright, South Staffs,
Second-Lieutenant G. Braine, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Clive, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant C. L. Dunn, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Hinchcliffe, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant C. F. Holtom, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant N. C. Joseph, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant P. Mellor, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant R. R. Shaw, North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant N. Copestoneham, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant D. B. Petch, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. N. Riley, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant E. Davies, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Hervertson, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Kingsley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant H. L. Peel, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Smyth, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant E. G. Wingham, Yorkshire Lights.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Stoney, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. O. Mill, Scottish Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. L. Gordon, Gordons.
Lieutenant I. Forsyth-Grant, Lovat's Scouts.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant O. F. Goodbody, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Wilson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. Brown, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Mellor, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant J. N. Morris, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. H Shephard, East Lancs.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant H. F. Messenger, Yorks Regiment.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

234th casualty list from France and Belgium reports:—

Died of disease:—Staff Captain (India Office) Major P. G. S. Tewell (Indian Army Retired).

Wounded:—35th Sikhs, Subadar Partab Singh, 47th Sikhs, Jemadar Mehar Singh, 54th Sikhs, Jemadar Galodu, 12ist Pioneers, Jemadar Gogra Ram.

Besides a number of Indian and British rank and file reported wounded at Mesopotamia.

HORSE VERSUS TRACTION HAULAGE.

Referring in his annual report to the subject of the removal of house refuse, Mr. J. Siddalls, the borough surveyor of Tiverton, states that in that town the practice up to the present has been to deposit the material in a field. "The steepness of the road leading to this place of deposit has," says Mr. Siddalls "materially increased the labour and cost of horse haulage, and it becomes a serious question whether this work should not now be done by traction haulage instead of by horses. While the war is in progress it will not be possible to purchase an engine and trucks, but I trust that at the first favourable opportunity the council will do so, as I am convinced that in combination with the work of stone hauling a great saving will be effected, and much of the present inconvenience prevented."

The Governor-General in Council has prohibited the taking out of British India Tungstenund wolframite or any other ore of tungsten unless a permit on this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Office is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export.

Weakness and loss of weight

Weakness and loss of weight are unfortunately far too common in tropical climates to need either description or explanation.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is the one strength-maker needed. It enriches the blood, tones up the nervous system, strengthens the lungs and promotes the physical fitness of robust health.

A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion repairs Nature's wear and tear and combats the devastating effects of life in tropical climates. Therefore, insist on genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Do you know what "crumpy" means?

It's the word country children use at Home for the crispest, nicest, lightest kind of home-made bread.

Your bread will be "crumpy" if you have it made in your own oven with the help of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" makes bread and cakes so light and digestible that you can safely eat them a few minutes after they come from the oven—fresh, crisp and appetising.

Add 1 part "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts ordinary flour. Mix well, dry.

A card to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes, gratis.

SECTIONAL SALES.

THE SHIRT SALE LAST WEEK WAS A DECIDED SUCCESS.

HERE'S A CHANCE TO PICK UP A FEW TIES, SOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., CHEAP—

WHITEAWAY'S { A place where a man is known his tastes understood.

MEN'S SALE.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.

TIES 600 only.

FANCY SILK SCARVES.

The finest range ever exhibited in Bombay.

Usually sold at Re. 1-15.

Now Re. 1-4 each.

SOCKS. 400 PAIRS.

FANCY CASHMERE SOX.

A noted feature of our sales.
Usually sold at Re. 1-15, Rs. 2-4 per pair.

NOW Re. 1 PER PAIR.

HDKFS.

1,000 DOZEN.

"WHITE-AS-SNOW" HDKFS.

Good Quality—Good Size—Good Wearing—Good Washing. 19 by 19 inches. Usually sold Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

NOW 6 FOR Re. 1.

TIES 400 only

POPLIN OXFORD TIES.

Rich sheen. Good colors. 40 inch.

Usually sold Re. 1-4 each.

NOW Re. 1 each.

HDKFS 2,000 only

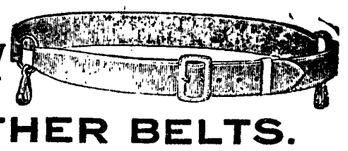
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS.

The rich old paisley designs now so popular.

Usual Price As. 10 each.

NOW 3 for Re. 1-8.

BELTS 180 only



TAN LEATHER BELTS.

Fitted with two swivels. A real bargain at to-day's leather prices. Usual Price Re. 1-15.

NOW Re 1-9. each.

ONE WORD—BE EARLY.

The early comer gets the best bargains.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

"BOMBNY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

Published every Monday.

ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD

Oriental Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
"PRIMIX"
A special
Paint for
IRON and STEEL
Mixed ready for use
Cheaper and more effective
than Red Lead

COAL.

ST. GEORGES-BURNSIDE (Natal) COLLIERY.
Proprietors: Messrs. Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, London.
AN EXCELLENT STEAM COAL.
Largely used by most of the Railways in South Africa and supplied to most of the Steamship Companies trading to Durban.
Write for Particulars and Prices.
Agents: W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES.

MARSLAND, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
Head Office and Works, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
Agents for
Sewage installations, Sluice Valves, Manhole Covers, etc.
Sanitary Fittings and Appliances.
Paints, Distempers Varnishes, etc.
Asbestos Sheets and Tiles. Corrugated Asbestes Sheets, etc.
Iron Sashes and Glazing Bars.
Expanded Metal, Self Centering Herringbone Lath, Trussit, etc.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ENGINEERS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.
Incorporating.
CHAS BROWN & CO.
Engineers, Shipbuilders, Iron Founders, Mill and Hydraulic Engineers, and Store Supplies.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
ESTIMATES GIVEN for Tanks and Structural Work of all descriptions, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, Boats and Giga. Tugs and Launches for sale or hire. Agents for "KARMAL" Packings and Beltings. Suter Hartmann and Rahtjen's Compositions "Red Hand Brand." John I Thornycroft & Co., Marine Motors.
Defence Works, Caranac Works. Dock Works.
Managing Agents:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Fort, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC POWER.

THE CHEAPEST CLEANEST AND SAFEST Source of *power* is *ELECTRICITY*.
Crompton. Protected Type Motor
LET US ADVISE YOU
CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,
85-87, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
We hold large Stocks of
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
Starters and Accessories

ELECTRIC HEATERS.

NVALUABLE AS SHEGGARY.
REAL RED HEAT.
LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION.
CAN BE USED
ON FULL OR HALF HEAT FOR:—
BOILING WATER,
MILK,
TOASTING Etc.,
THE NEATEST AND
CHEAPEST ON THE MARKET.
CALL AND INSPECT.
GREAVES COTTON & Co.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
43, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

CARBORUNDUM
WHEELS, STONES,
CLOTH & POWDERS.
LARGE STOCKS of wheels, all sizes, grades and grits.
When ordering specify work to be done.
Sole Agents:
SYMINGTON COX & Co.,
10, Forbes St., Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Established 1797. Incorporated in England
Fire, Marine and Accident.
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782. Incorporated in England
Fire and Marine.
For rates and terms apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents
Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

STEEL BEAMS.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.
KINGS BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.
STEEL BEAMS.

(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

TURBINE BLADING.

SUPERHEATED STEAM PROBLEMS.

In the early days of steam turbine construction there were two chief, sharply defined types of steam turbines, which subsequently were adopted into extensive commercial use, says the Engineering Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." These can be described as the (a) reaction turbine and (b) impulse turbine. The most prominent example of the first type is the one invented by the Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons (1884), and now commonly described as the Parsons turbine. The present leading example of the second type is that invented by Mr. Curtis, of New York (1896), and now usually known as the Curtis turbine. The Curtis turbine was, however, not the first successful impulse machine, for this honour belongs to one patented by Dr. de Laval in 1889, which was a representative of the "one stage" form of this type—that is, the simplest possible form. Although the Curtis turbine was not the first of its type, yet it has been the one most extensively developed, and since 1902 has been widely utilised both in America and Great Britain.

DOUBLE PURPOSE BLADING.

At the present time, owing to the freedom of use produced by the expiration of basal patents, it is frequently the case that turbines do not belong entirely to either of these pure types, but are combined forms, containing elements of both. When considering the question of suitable material for blading during the early and sharply differentiated period, it was of primary importance to take into account the special requirements imposed by the particular type of machine being designed. In combined machines, if the individual portions are of large power, it is still considered advantageous to give each portion separate consideration with respect to the nature of the blading materials; but this is probably mainly due to the fact that there is at present no perfectly satisfactory and universally applicable material available. It is, however, now becoming clear that, apart from the purely commercial question of available economy in first cost, a blading material which answers the requirements of modern high-speed impulse turbines working with highly superheated steam will also meet those of reaction turbines. It will be noticed that the above fact, once it is acknowledged as established, will simplify the blading problem considerably.

It evidently follows that the first manufacturer who is successful in producing at a reasonable cost really satisfactory blading material for modern impulse turbines will have the whole world of turbine manufacturers as possible customers. This means the possibility of building up an enormous business, and it should be an incentive to strenuous research in this branch of the non-ferrous metals industry.

POSSIBLE ALLOYS FOR TURBINE WORK.

With the object of indicating to manufacturers the chief practical conditions which influence the selection of a material suitable for the blading of a high-speed turbine, driven by superheated steam, Mr. W. B. Parker presented at the recent autumn meeting of the Institute of Metals a series of specifications for alloys suitable for this extremely important purpose, showing that on the adoption of proper materials and manufacturing processes depended the very life of the operators of these turbines, particularly in warships.

Brass, probably the first non-ferrous alloy to be used for turbine blading, is shown to be quite unsuitable in modern superheated steam turbines, and copper, zinc, lead, tin and aluminium are at once ruled out. Nickel appears worthy of consideration, whilst cobalt "should certainly receive attention from blading manufacturers."

Tungsten is not mentioned, but it would certainly seem that this metal is as worthy of consideration as cobalt. Tungsten will probably prove to be the metal that will make possible the gas turbine, for no other metal that is practicable commercially has the power of resisting continuously the enormously high temperatures that are to be met with in the gas turbine. The temperatures in a superheated steam turbine never approach those reached in a gas turbine, so if tungsten will "stand up" in the latter—as it does—it should undoubtedly give satisfactory results in the latter.

It is in alloys of two or three metals that Mr. Parker sees the greatest potentialities, and one gathers that he regards alloys of the copper-aluminium manganese series to be especially promising. In fact, he believes that these, and alloys of the copper-aluminium-nickel series, "foreshadow rivals for the special alloy steels now utilised for the most highly heated and stressed portions of the rotating blading."

ANNEALING AND RUSTING DANGERS.

These special alloy steels are being used from the sheer need for something which possesses naturally a good proportionality limit which is not too seriously annealed or "let down" by prolonged exposure to the highest temperatures.

None of these steels is perfectly satisfactory, because one trouble common to them is their natural tendency to rust. Steel alloys will probably be employed for high-speed superheated steam blading until such time as likely complex non-ferrous alloys have had their possibilities in this direction properly worked out, though when this will be done Mr. Parker seems somewhat dubious, as he speaks of "the apathy displayed towards the constant employment of scientific help and up-to-date methods of controlling metallic products." Steel manufacturers are, however, exempt from this sweeping condemnation, being praised for the spirit in which, when any trouble does happen to occur with their steel alloy blading, they "meet the complaint and tackle the problem of removing it," which they do effectively—thanks to their scientific control.

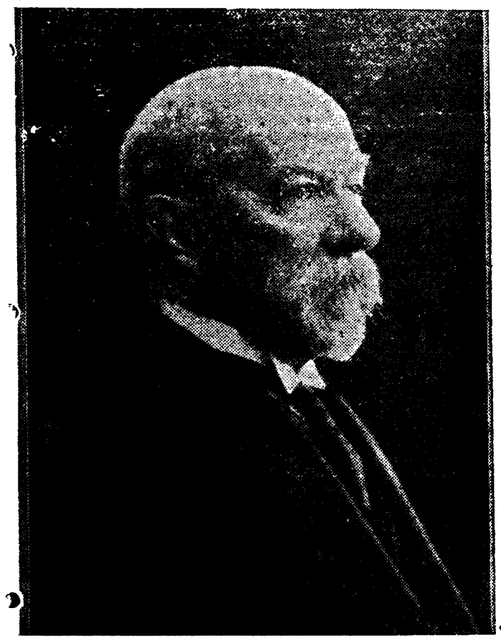
What non-ferrous metal-makers have to aim at is to produce a material in a physically stable condition, which must then possess a proportionality limit of over sixteen tons per square inch and a tensible strength exceeding the proportionality limit by not less than 100 per cent., and an elongation not under 10 per cent. The proportionality limit should remain constant within 10 per cent. of its "cold" value over the range of temperature from 100 deg. C. (212deg F.) to 450deg. C. (844deg. F.).

POSITION IN THE NAVY.

Manufacturers have no light task in front of them. Their responsibility, especially to the public, is great, for it must be remembered that a single unsatisfactory blade among the tens of thousands used in the modern steam turbine may suffice to cause most serious damage, and possibly even grave disaster.

Discussing Mr. Parker's important contribution to our knowledge on this subject, Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S., "speaking as Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, and not as president of the Institute of Metals," made the reassuring statement that "the British Navy is not in a parlous condition on account of blades." This, however, is quite understandable, seeing that the Navy does not use superheat in its steam turbines. There was some trouble in the Navy with turbine blading in the early days, but when it was discovered that too much stress was being allowed the blades were thickened up, and no further trouble occurred.

SIR CORBET WOODALL D.Sc., M.Inst. C.E.



Governor of the Gas Light and Coke Company, Past President of the Institution of Gas Engineers, Society of British Gas Industries and the British Commercial Gas Association.

Sir Corbet Woodall was chief engineer of the Phoenix Gas Company, London, until 1878, when it was absorbed by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, he then retired upon a substantial allowance and commenced his long and successful career as a consulting engineer. He was President, in 1878, and again in 1913 of the Institution of Gas Engineers, to which society he has contributed many valuable papers. He also was President of the Society of British Gas Industries; in 1912, an association of industrial engineering firms engaged in the production of gas works plant, appliances and accessories. Sir Corbet now has an extensive practice as a consulting engineer and Parliamentary expert, primarily in connection with the legislation for gas and water undertakings. He has, of course, acted as consulting engineer for many of the largest gas companies and municipal gas works. In 1904 he succeeded the late Colonel Makins, in the position of Governor of the Gas Light and Coke Company, the largest gas enterprise in the world with a capital of £29,573,247, and enjoys the unique distinction as Chairman of the Tottenham District Light, Heat and Power Company, the first Metropolitan gas company to obtain Parliamentary powers for the supply of Light, Heat and Power purposes.

In 1913 he received the honour of knighthood at the hands of His Majesty the King. He also had conferred upon him, by the Senate of the Leeds University, the degree of Doctor of Science; added to this he is a "Soldier of the King," holding the rank of Hon. Colonel of the 12th Battalion the London Regiment (the Rangers), raised from those in the service of the Gas Light and Coke Company with a muster roll numbering close upon one thousand men.

ELECTRIC COW-MILKER.

The cleanest and most sanitary method of milking. Milk is discharged into the pail under vacuum, having no contact with the air whatever.

TESTS FOR TIMBER PRESERVATIVES.

We learn from the "Irish Builder and Engineer" that in order to ascertain the efficiency of various timber preservatives, Messrs. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. have prepared a fungus bed by mixing a quantity of pulverised sheep manure and screened loam. The preservative materials to be tested consist of foreign and domestic coal-tar creosotes, water gas creosotes, wood tar creosotes, mineral oil, vegetable and animal oils and inorganic salts in solution. The materials are applied in various ways, including cold dip, and continued boiling, followed by cooling in the preservative. The specimens of timber, which are each 12 inch long, are after treatment, placed vertically in the fungus bed, the upper 3 inch being exposed. The test is thus extensive and severe, and the data obtained therefrom should be of much value to engineers—railway and otherwise.

AUTOMATIC SIGNALLING ON "GAUNTLETTED" LINES.

There is no limit to the possibilities which signalling may include, states the "Railway News," but we do not remember even coming across a direct reference to automatic signalling on "gauntletted" lines. The problem is then a compound one—signalling as for double track, but with the complication that the gauntletted section must be controlled as for single track, though the section is generally short, over a bridge or viaduct or through a tunnel, the conditions being of a somewhat special character. By gauntletting the tracks the continuity of each is maintained, but the track circuiting or other control of each must be interlinked, so that only one engine or train can possibly be in the section at the same time. The problem is not a difficult one, and no doubt signal engineers have already tested it effectively in the cases where it has arisen.

AIR DREADNOUGHTS.

THE NEW GIANT PLANES.

Like a Dreadnought in dry dock, the new superplane rests, writes a correspondent from Paris to "The Times". At a certain aeropark the last finishing touches are being given. The aviation grounds are filled with airplanes; 10, 20, 100, 200, crowded close together like a flock of seagulls perched on a ledge. Packing cases larger than goods vans are lined up, enclosing other airplanes which are to go to Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, the Dardanelles.

A giant among pigmies, the mighty triplane, the latest achievement of French aviation, "l'avion de bombardment" towers, dwarfing all other aircraft. With a spread of wing of 70ft., the three superposed planes rise to the height of 20ft. The body will comfortably hold 12 men, though six are to form the crew. There are two pilots with seats close together, in the centre of the car; but in emergency the machine can be handled by one man. Two observers and two naval gunners complete the crew. The armament consists of four 37mm. (1½in.) guns.

The new superplane has an average speed of 80 miles per hour. Built at a cost which is trifling when compared with that of a Zeppelin, the plane has all the advantages of the latter, including that of stability, speed, relative carrying power, and endurance, and is infinitely less vulnerable. Hitherto nothing has been evolved in the field of aeronautics as significant as this new triplane. Graceful in outline, not in the least cumbersome notwithstanding great dimensions, it has all the constructional refinements of a yacht. Painted white, with the colours of France on the under side of the planes and tail, the analogy is striking.

Having stood the severest tests, the superplane leaves for the front. The eyes of France and of the world will be fixed on this new creation of French genius. The officers with whom I spoke are convinced that a new phase of aerial warfare is about to begin. The bombardment of enemy positions by squadrons of aircraft of the type just described, it is asserted, will be even more efficacious than artillery.

THE AIR DESTROYER.

A fit companion of this great battle plane is the new destroyer. A biplane, with a spread of wing of 21ft., measuring only 7ft. from the ground to the tip of the upper plane, it is driven by a single motor. With a speed of 100 miles an hour, armed with a machine-gun which is operated by the driver, who at the same time must act as observer and pilot, this new swift airplane is destined to become the air scout and perform the tasks entrusted to destroyers at sea. In flexibility and ease of manoeuvre it surpasses all other types hitherto created. I saw an airplane rise almost perpendicularly from the ground to a height of 1,000 yards in 40 seconds, and it can be operated with safety by the pilot without using his hands, leaving him free to attack the enemy or make observations.

When it is recalled that six years ago military aviation, did not exist, and that it is only during the past six months that the French military authorities have been training their own airmen, the improvements made are astounding.

Before the war between 150 and 200 airplanes were constructed in France in a year. To-day one factory alone is turning out five airplanes each day, while others are manufacturing almost that number. I have spoken repeatedly with aviation officers, and all insist that numbers alone give ponderable significance to an air raid.

"Fifty, a hundred airplanes are needed to carry out a successful air raid." "Essen could be destroyed in a single air raid, carried out by a sufficient number of airplanes."

The French realize that they have here a weapon more efficacious more deadly than any hitherto achieved, and methodically they have set to work to develop this new arm. Within the last month an Under-Secretaryship of Aviation has been created giving absolute independence to French aeronautics. An aviation officer with the rank of colonel, is attached to the General Staff Headquarters, and acts as intermediary between aviation and other branches of the service. Not only are new airplanes of all types and sizes being turned out with the greatest possible speed, but even greater zeal is displayed in forming new units of aviators.

THE MEN OF THE AIR FLEET.

Elsewhere France is training her new aviators. At present there are 150 men in training. They are all war veterans. Every man with whom I spoke had been at least months in the trenches. Several had been wounded, and all had been repeatedly under action. All arms of the service are represented; artillery, infantry, and cavalry, but the majority of men formerly in the artillery.

The reply of a gunner to my question why he had volunteered in the aviation corps is significant:—"A battery is blind without an airman to direct its fire; we have often been blind, we shall be so no longer."

The men in training here are young keen-eyed, thin-lipped men, in deadly earnest about their work, eager to be off to the front again. So that whereas before the war it took from three to six months to train a competent pilot, only a month or six weeks are now needed.

Military aviation has passed out of the experimental stage, and with full vigour this "fifth arm" of the service is being evolved. Never have the French displayed greater zeal, skill, and courage than in the development of aircraft. Changes are constantly taking place. The monoplane has been abandoned as an obsolete type, and biplanes and triplanes are now exclusively used. Signalling and regulation of artillery fire is performed by wireless, and new improvements are constantly being made in motors. The old mobile types, such as the "Rhone," are being replaced by the fixed engine, which is more economical and efficient.

Efforts are being made to devise a suitable muffler to silence the noise of the motor for the din of two engines at high speed is deafening and detrimental to efficient work by an airman on a protracted flight. But again and again the French airman in the midst of an explanation of the offensive and defensive value of aircraft, remarks:—"It is all a question of numbers. The potential strength of airplanes increases in geometrical progression."

Manoeuvres of airplanes in squadron formation, of as many as 40 aircraft, have already been held, and the achievement of even larger squadrons of French airmen in their raids on German towns prove beyond question the worth of aircraft as an offensive weapon.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues, and makes you feel like new. 4

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

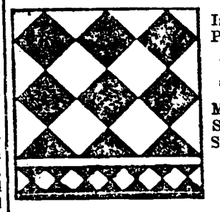
(Continued from 1st column.)

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
DIXON ENGINEERING WORKS,
Established 1886.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Ship builders and Repairers. Boiler makers. Licencees for the Hughes and Merryweather Dry Docks. Estimates given for Docking and Painting. Agents for Storry Smithson's "ECONOMIC" Anti-corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions.
ON THE GOVERNMENT LIST.
Head Works and Office:
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
Teleg. NOXID, Bombay. Phone No. 2154.
Fort Office: 17/18 Elphinstone Circle,

MARBLE MERCHANTS—CONTRACTORS.

MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO.



Importers of Best Portland Cements
White Glazed and other tiles
Marble Tiles and Slabs, always in Stock.
15, BANK ST., Fort, Bombay.

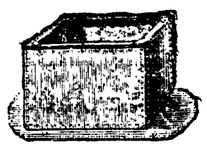
OILS, BELTING, SKINS YARNS.

M. M. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
23, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS.
All sorts of best English Leather Belting and Roller Skin, well-known among Mills as the SUN BRAND.
HEALDS and REEDS specially varnished single, double and all coloured English yarns of all sorts. ORDERS SOLICITED.

PETROLEUM AND BY-PRODUCTS.

TURPENE.
The substitute for Turpentine as used by the Suez Canal Co. and the principal Indian Railways.
Less than
HALF THE COST
of Turpentine.
Dries more quickly leaving a smooth polish.
For particulars and prices apply to
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) Ltd., Graham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTL IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF



STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE, GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

READ It Here Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experience, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

(Continued from Saturday.)

CHAPTER XXXV.

Copyright, 1914, by the Star Company. All Foreign Rights Reserved.

"WELL, prove it," said Harry. "Show me that you mean it."

"Why, Harry, what a woman says she ALWAYS means.

"Always means not to do."

"You are as much of a brute as usual; but, Harry, really I'm going to be good this time," pleaded Pauline.

They were emerging from the gate of the Marvin mansion to the avenue. As Harry turned to Pauline with a skeptical reply on his lips, approach of a young man of military bearing caused him to hesitate.

"By Jove, isn't that—who the deuse is it? Why, Benny Summers!"

The young man was hastening past them without recognition He had gone by when Harry called sharply: "Helloo, Ben!"

"Harry—Harry Marvin! By the coin of Croesus, is it really you?"

"No," said Harry, grasping his hand "not the "you" you used to know. I have been driven into young old age by caring for a militant sister. This is she. Polly, this is Ensign Summers of the navy. PLEASE promise me that you won't get him into danger, because he used to be a friend of mine. He has never done anything more dangerous than run a submarine and shoot torpedoes out of it in a field of mines."

"A submarine? Torpedoes?" cried Pauline. "Isn't that beautiful."

"But, Benny, how are you? What have you been doing? I haven't seen you in a thousand years," cried Harry with cordial enthusiasm.

"I'm still at it. And I've GOT it, Harry. I give you my word, I have."

"Got what?"

"The torpedo—I mean THE torpedo, in capital letters and italics with a line under the word. I've invented one that would blow—well, I've GOT it."

"Congratulations, felicitations, laudatory remarks and enthusiasm," said Harry. "Without having the slightest idea what a torpedo is, I rejoice with you. Come on back to the house and tell us about it."

"I'm sorry, I can't, Harry, now I'm engaged for a conference with the Naval Board, and I'm late already. But will you and Miss Marvin come to luncheon with me to-morrow?"

"Why not you with us; we saw you first."

Summers laughed. "Well, for this reason, I want you to meet Mlle. De Longeon, who will preside at this particular luncheon, and who is"——

The crimson flush that came suddenly to the cheeks of the young officer brought involuntary laughter from Harry and Pauline.

"I take that as an acceptance—the Kerrimore, East Fifty-sixth street," he called, sharing in their laughter as he fled.

But at the gate of the Marvin house he came upon Raymond Owen. There was a hasty clasp of hands and "You're to come, too," cried Summers, continuing his flight.

"Where am I to come?" asked Owen, as he approached Harry and Pauline.

"To luncheon with Ensign Summers tomorrow. Isn't he dear? I love men who blush. They seem so innocent."

"The Fates defend us!" implored Harry.

Ensign Summers had gained a position beyond his titular rank in the navy. A natural bent toward science and patriatic bent toward the use of science as a means of national defence had inspired him to experiments which had resulted in success amazing even to himself.

He had been allowed—during the year preceding the meeting with Harry and Pauline—a leave of absence. In that time he had visited Italy, France, England and Germany, and had studied under masters of naval knowledge. He had come back home with his own little idea undiminished in its importance to his own mind, and he had proceeded with youthful enthusiasm and effrontery to prove its importance to the highest of his commanders.

The tests now about to be made—tests of a new torpedo gun and torpedo—had been ordered by the mightiest in the land.

Triumphant in his discovery and wealthy in his own right, Summers was the happiest of men.

It was in Paris that he had met Mlle. De Longeon. Exquisitely beautiful, of the alluring and langurous type, quick of wit, delicate of tact, she had completely fascinated the young officer.

He had vowed his adoration of her almost before he knew her. His avowals had been repulsed with just that margin of insincerity that would double his ardor in his battle of love.

It had required many letters from Ensign Summers to induce Mlle. De Longeon to leave her beloved Paris and visit friends in America. He knew she was not a French-woman. But he was totally in the dark as to what was her nationality. A flickering, jestful conversation had resulted in a parley on this topic. Summers didn't care. He was madly in love with her, and there was no other thing to consider.

It was for this reason that Mlle. De Longeon was the guest of greatest honor at the little luncheon in his rooms to which he had invited Harry and Pauline.

The affair was quite informal. There were a number of navy men present, a few young married people. The atmosphere of the gathering was "sublimely innocuous," as Mlle De Longeon remarked to Summers in the hall after the guests had departed.

But Mlle. De Longeon had met one guest who did not impress her as innocuous—or sublime. She had met Raymond Owen.

Pauline had presented the secretary on his arrival, and Owen, with the instinctive attraction that seems to link kindred souls had immediately devoted himself to Mll De Longeon.

When Catin, Summers's man, announced that luncheon was served, it was Owen who escorted to the dining room the scintillant foreign guest.

The company was happily congenial. Above the general clap-trap of conversation the musical voice of Mlle. De Longeon rose suddenly:

"But, Mr. summers, you have not told us yet of your new invention. When shall the plans be ready? When shall you rise to the realization of your true success?"

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline by the famous Pathe Players. In the top picture Pauline overhears the Adventuress Spy plotting to secure the plans of the United States' new torpedo. Below, the Villainous Owen conspires with the adventuress.

Summers beamed his happiness in the face of the brazen compliment, like the good and silly boy he was.

"I'm supposed to keep this secret," he answered, "but I can trust every one here, I know. The plans are going to be sent out day after to-morrow."

"You mean you will have them completed—all those intricate plans?" queried Mlle. De Longeon in a tone of breathless admiration.

"I'll work all to-night and most of to-morrow; but, of course, it's only a case of putting into words ideas that have already been put into solid metal. My gun and torpedo are ready for work. It isn't so very difficult, and it's—well, it's a lot of fun."

"And a lot of honor," said the woman that he loved. Her eyes gazed alluringly into his across the table. But it was only for the essential moment. She turned back quickly to her interrupted conversation with Raymond Owen.

Catin, the valet was taking charge of the luncheon. Under pretonce of anticipating a waiter he moved quickly to fill the wine glass of Mlle. De Longeon. Even the subtle eye of Raymond Owen was not quick enough to see the hand of Catin and the hand of Mlle. De Longeon clasp beneath the table. Catin closed his hand upon a crushed ship of paper. It read:

"The plans for the torpedo will be completed in two days. You have only that time in which to secure them."

Catin poured the wine respectfully and moved with equal obsequiousness to the other guests.

Mlle. De Longeon glanced at Owen. There was no hint of anything surreptitous in the glance; no sign that she feared he might have seen the exchange of the bit of paper. That was in her mind only. Mlle. De Longeon had been long trained to the concealment of even the simplest emotions.

But there was the possibility of surprising Mlle. De Longeon. And that possibility was realized as she glanced at Raymond Owen. His set, tense face had reflected for the moment the morbid, cruel hate that he felt for Harry and Pauline. His flabby features had renounced their usual expression of calm concealment. His eyes were glaring at those he sought to harm.

Harry and Pauline were talking blithely with Ensign Summers, another naval officer and two of the wives of the civilian visitors. It was only the keen eye of Mlle. De Longeon that had seen the intent gaze of Owen fixed upon them. She turned to him with a suddenness that would have seemed abrupt in the manner of one less lovely.

"Mr. Owen, do come to see me," she said. "I am sure—at least I think I am sure—that we have many matters of mutual interest."

In her softly modulated tones, the invitation had no significance beyond the literal meaning of the words. But Owen gazed at the woman with fascinated interest.

"It will be an honor," he answered.

"To-morrow evening, then?"

"Delighed. And, later the Naval Ball?"

"No, I'am afraid the silly little ensign will not permit any one else to take me to the ball; but we shall meet there—afterward."

In a New York street among the lower Thirties there was at that time a foreign agency that was not a consulate, but was visited by diplomats of the highest rank in a certain nation, the name of which, nor the mystery of whose suspicions, need not be touched upon.

There was no regular staff at the agency. The rooms were maintained under the name of a certain foreign gentleman—or, rather, under the name that a certain foreign gentleman chose to assume. There were two servants, but they saw little of the master of the house. He was seldom at home, but when he was, he had many visitors.

An hour after the luncheon in the rooms of Ensign Summers, the master of the mysterious dwelling was at home. And he had four guests. It would have greatly surprised Ensign Summers had he known that one of the diplomat's guests was his own man servant, Catin.

"It is the worst duty I have ever had to perform," the diplomat said solemnly. "It means, almost certainly, your death. But it is death for your country. It is the command of your country. The submarine must be destroyed and the plans—we shall get the plans through another agent."

Catin bowed in respectful silence. "I am not afraid to die," he said.

"Then here is the model of a submarine—not of the one you will enter, of course, but it will give you an idea. You will notice I have marked the place where you will secrete the explosive until the proper moment. I have also indicated the position for you to take at that moment in order to have some faint chance of reaching the surface and being saved."

"I thank you, sir."

"Rather, condemn me. My mission is a grief to me, and I can only excuse myself with my knowledge that I would do the same as you are doing, if the command came. Goodby, and know, young man, that though your country cannot even speak its gratitude, though your heroism will be forever hidden, heaven will reward your sacrifice."

One of the other men stepped forward and handed Catin a small square box. "This is the explosive. You know, of course, how to handle it."

Catin received the bomb and the map of the submarine. He faced the diplomats calmly, and, with a military salute, turned and left the place. Within half an hour he was carefully brushing Ensign Summers's clothes, as Summers came in.

Would it be too much to ask, sir," inquired the perfect valet, "to ask that I might accompany you in the submarine? I am afraid you will be very uncomfortable without me."

Summers laughed good-naturedly.

"It's impossible, Catin," he said. "This boat is a government secret in itself and my new torpedo makes it a double secret. No one but a picked crew will be allowed on it, except"——

"Except, sir?"

"Well, I admit I could command it. I am in full charge. But it would be very unwise, Catin. And, I assure you, I shall get along right."

"Very good, sir."

Mlle. De Longeon's apartment exemplified the scintillance of the lady herself. The artist would have found them a little too luxurious for good taste—a little overtoned in the richness of draperies, the heavy scent of flowers, the subtleties of half-screened divans. There was something more than feminine—something feline in the intensity of comfort. To Raymond Owen, however, it was ideal. The dimmed ruby lights, the suggestive shadows of the tapestries, were in tune with the surreptitious mind of the secretary. As he waited for Mlle. De Longeon, he admired all that met his eye.

But there remained for him a picture that he admired more. The picture was Mlle. De Longeon coming through the portieres with a cry of pleasure at his arrival.

Owen bowed over her hand with something more than the commercial interest he had first found in her acquaintance. Even his chill and cruel mind was not invulnerable to such charms.

"I am so glad you came—and so sorry I must send you away quickly," exclaimed Mlle. De Longeon. "The little ensign has telephoned that he is coming early to take me for a drive in his vulgar motor car before the ball."

"I can come again—if I may have the honor," said Owen, rising quickly.

"Oh, there is time for a word," she said, smiling.

"There was something you wished to say to me, was there not? Something you did not care to say at the luncheon yesterday?"

"Yes. Why do you hate the pretty American girl—Miss Marvin?"

Owen was silent for a moment. "Why you have hate the little ensign as you call another. I know of you. I know you are to be trusted."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that we can be of service to one another, in all likelihood, and that, therefore, we should be frank friends. You wish to have Pauline Marvin out of the way, do you not?"

"How did you find that out?"

"We, who are engaged in similar business, find out many things. Now I"—

"Wish to be rid of Ensign Summers."

"Precisely."

"You are an international agent?"

"Yes. And I offer you my aid and the aid of the powerful men I control in return for your aid to me and them. Is it a bargin?"

"Come, Mr. Owen, let us be frank with one heightened the magic of her being. For the first time in his life Owen felt himself mastered by the sheer fascination of a woman.

"It is, indeed," he said breathlessly. "What am I to do?"

"I will tell you to-night—at the ball," she answered. "Now you must run away."

He arose instantly, but as she stood beside him and touched his arm, he turned sharply, caught her in a crushing embrace and kissed her passionately.

She protested with a little cry and a struggle not too violent to damage her coiffure. He drew back from her. There was something of astonishment in his eyes —astonishment at himself.

"You are—the only woman in the world—who ever made me—do that," he gasped.

"Go, go," she pleaded.

But you are angry? You break our agreement?"

"No, but I am overcome. I shall meet you to-night."

He caught her hand to his lips for an instant and hurried from the house.

It was more than an hour after he observed her arrival at the Naval Ball before Raymond Owen had the privilege of a greeting from Mlle. De Longeon. Then the greeting was but a smile as she passed him on the arm of a distinguished looking foreign diplomat.

Owen, following them with his eyes, saw that she spoke a quiet word to her escort. The diplomat turned and looked at Owen Summers. She beamed brightly at Owen, who smiled back at her. He moved slowly toward the door of the conservatory into which Mlle. De Longeon and the diplomat had disappeared. He was surprised, a moment later, to see Pauline rush by him, with a little shivering laugh.

"Is anything the matter?" Owen called.

"I should say so; but nothing you can help. Stay right where you are," she cried.

Owen laughed his understanding and moved over to where Harry and Lucille were talking with Ensign Summers.

Pauline, in her blushing despair, sought the darkest recess of the conservatory. The broken garter that had made the trouble was quickly repaired, but as she started to go back to the ballroom she was surprised to hear voices near her.

There was something about the muffled voices and their foreign accent that roused the ever-venturous, ever-curious interest of Pouline. She crept along a row of palms and peered through an aperture. She found the source of the voices. Mlle. De Longeon and the diplomat were talking together as they paced the aisle of palms

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline by the famous Pathe Players. The fanatical spy is shown how to destroy the Submarine.

on the other side. Pauline crept nearer.

Presently the voice of the diplomat became distinguishable.

"Is it all arranged. The thing is to be done in Submarine B-2 to-morrow. All you have now to do is" —

Pauline could not catch the final words.

The two moved back to the ballroom. She followed close behind, curious, a little suspicious, but with the thrill of a new plan gripping her.

She saw Ensign Summers step forward eagerly to greet Mlle. De Longeon. Another dance was beginning.

"This one is Mr. Owen's," said Mlle. De Longeon. She moved away on the arm of secretary.

"Have you anything to tell me?" he asked.

"Yes, but only this: Induce her to make Summers take her down in his submarine to-morrow, and she will never trouble you again. Shall we dance?"

Thus, calmly plotting death for others, the woman of beauty and the man of brain whisked gayly into the tango.

As the dance was ended, Pauline and Harry, Summers and Lucille joined them.

"Mr. Summers, I have a great request to make," declared Pauline.

"I grant it before you breathe a word," he answered.

"I want you to take me along on your submarine trip to-morrow."

"Polly, have you gone crazy all over again?" cried Harry.

"I don't believe it would be"——began Summers.

"It must be," she commanded.

"Well, I promised too soon, but I'll keep my word."

Owen and Mlle. De Longeon had stepped aside.

"What does it mean?" gasped the secretary. "She is doing the very thing we want her to do."

Sometimes Fate aids the—worthy," said Miss De Longeon softly.

(To be Continued.)

This story will be shown in pictures on 5th November.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline by the famous Pathe Players. The International Spy, Mlle De Longeon, discovers that Owen wants to Have Pauline put out of the way.

12/8 Rupees 8

The WEST END

A.1 Regulator

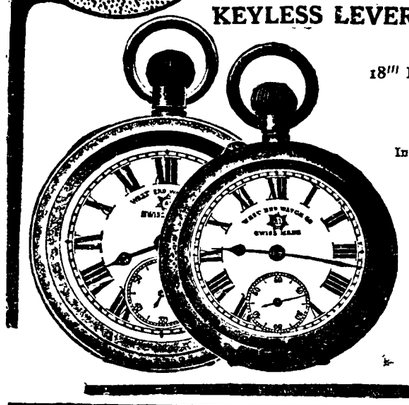
KEYLESS LEVER, jewelled in 13 actions.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' MEDIUM, OR 16''' SMALL SIZE.

NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 12-8.
FINE SILVER, Rs. 18-8.

In a velvet-lined box, without spare spring and glass.



CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

DIAMONDS DIAMONDS DIAMONDS

BUYING ! SELLING ! ! ADVISING ! ! !

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, GOLD & SILVER SMITHS.

Established 1895.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co.

225-227, Kalkadevi Road, Opposite Post Office, Bombay.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Diamonds, Pearls and all other Precious Stones.

All kinds of Jewelleries and Gold Ornaments always ready in stock and also made to order.

Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.

REPAIRS OF JEWELLERY MOST NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY EXECUTED.

TELEPHONE Old Ornaments made into Latest Designs. No. 2236.

PIANOS & ORGANS

MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances

Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London, London.

SQUIBB'S

AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

MALARIA AND FEVERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

IMPETUOUS INFANTRY CHARGES.

STORIES FROM THE FIELD.

With their invisile blue rendered still more invisible by a thick coating of chalk and mud, the wounded are beginning to arrive in Paris from the Champagne battle front with first accounts of the opening of the great offensive, wrote the Paris correspondent of "The Times" on Sept. 28. The guns had been vomiting high explosives upon the enemy's trenches for 70 hours without ceasing, and the men, who had been actively constructing parallels from which to move when the great moment of attack had been reached, knew, that the time for action was close at hand. They began to grow impatient and to wonder whether the infantry were going to be allowed to have their say. When at noon on Saturday the artillery lengthened their fuses the first troops streamed out of the trenches, shouting as though possessed.

The honour of the first assault was granted to the dare-devil Colonial Corps, men hardened in the building-up of France's great African Empire, and to the Moroccan troops who give all they get in attack. The men tore across the ground to the assault. They were led by their commander, General Marchand, of Fashoda fame, who left the Army at the age of 44 but volunteered immediately on the outbreak of war, and was given command of the Colonial Brigade. General Marchand has fallen with a dangerous shell wound in the abdomen. His men, with irresistible dash, swept on to the German trench line, stirring the rain-drenched, chalky soil to foam beneath their feet. They swept through the first line trenches, leaving behind them many groups of Germans in specially fortified strongholds, farms, and cellars, which were full of machine-guns, on to pivot points in the rear, where the Germans resisted for a little while longer.

The dash displayed was so great that the French Colonial Cavalry got the chance which all good Hussars have been praying for throughout the period of trench war. Under the brilliant leadership of Marchand's right hand man in his colonial conquests, General Baratier, the cavalry really came into action for the first time on the Western front for many months. They doubtless suffered heavily, but their activities probably explain the great number of prisoners captured in so short a time on so short a front.

The first line, after breaking through the advanced trenches of the enemy, progressed with such rapidity, despite the furious resistance, that it broke through to the enemy's artillery emplacements, where it found the guns surrounded by a heterogeneous collection of Germans of all arms who had fled from the trenches and had to surrender.

FIRING BY PRISONERS.

On of the wounded, who was in support, relates thus his share of the day's events:—

My regiment was in support. For three days the artillery had been kicking up a terrible row. Day and night our heavy guns had been blazing away. We and others who were waiting got impatient, though we knew we must have our turn. On Saturday we ate our soup with a special appetite. Then we had a serious inspection of arms. Finally, the officers shouted out, "En avant!" and with one bound we were out of our trenches. In front of us it was very hot. The boys of the Active Army were doing good work. They had gone clean through the enemy's trenches. We got up there, too, at the double. It was a complete devastation. The trenches were full of German bodies; everywhere there were huge craters formed by the collaps of the subterranean defences under our high explosive shells, and here and there a boot or a German arm stuck out from the *debris*. We did not remain there long, but kept on advancing.

Then on our right we saw a strong body of the enemy who had taken refuge behind a building and were using machine-guns. They did not do so long. We fell upon them with the bayonet and had a terrible hand-to-hand struggle. Realizing that they were lost the enemy surrendered, shouting as though we were deaf, "Kamerad, Kamerad." We surrounded them, and they put down their arms, or at least, most of them did, for there were some who, although they were already prisoners, kept or firing at us. I had my left hand pierced by a revolver bullet fired at me point blank by an artillery captain. I sprang at his throat and knocked him down. Then he begged for quarter, saying that he had a wife and family. Being a family man myself I took pity on him. When he got up he thanked me effusively and offered me money. That made me laugh, I showed him my bleeding hand, saying to him, "You can't pay enough for this."

The German prisoners, as well as the French wounded, agree in describing the attack as "torrential." The Germans appeared for the greater part to have been absolutely stunned by the ferocity of the French bombardment. A whole battery of German field guns was taken in the manner described by French wounded as follows:—

We leapt upon them like pike snap up gudgeon. They were completely dazed. One company cantured a battery of 77's. the men of which did not even think about using their guns, but raised their arms above their heads in despair. Only one of them, just as we were getting close up to the battery, tried to serve his gun. We did not miss that chap. In general the whole thing went by itself but what troubled us was our prisoners who clogged up the communication trenches, though they were very useful later on in helping us with our wounded.

In big offensive operations such as are now proceeding in Champagne the leaps and bounds made by the French on Saturday cannot be expected every day. The defences which they have carried were composed of three lines of trenches linked up by communication treaches. Behind those lines are a rallying line formed by natural or artificial fortifications and linked up by subsidiary works.

THE GERMAN SECOND LINE.

All this has been carried, and the French are now attacking the second big defensive line—the only line which separates them from the railway, which is now dominated by the French artillery at various points. This second line is organized on the same principles as the first.

From west to east the position is roughly as follows. The French, on the left wing, are at the Epine de Vedegrange. They have in front of them, on their right, a long transversal crest held by the Germans; in the centre is the road from St. Hilaire to St. Souplet, which, for over a mile at this point, rises in a pronounced hump above the country, and, on the right, is a continuation of the transversal crest. To the east of the Souain Somme-Py road and from a point practically half way between these two villages—the Navarin farm—to a height which dominates Tahure, the German line runs across a series of small hills, all of about the same height (180 or 190 metres), ranged like pearls upon a string, and valleys running roughly north and south. Each of these hills is a natural bastion for artillery, which is able to protect the front and flanks of its neighbours. Thus from Tahure the artillery is able to enfilade the attackers of Height 193, and the Butte de Souain sweeps the slopes of Height 185 on its right. It is in this formidable natural system of fortifications that the second phase of the offensive is in progress.

The German counter-attack in the Argonne, now officially announced, is not likely to interfere with the steady push of the French in Champagne. Already the formidable defences in this region of the front have been greatly strengthened since the Crown Prince's last effort to break through in the middle of July.

PEER'S TRIBUTE TO THE TURKS.

BRAVERY OF R.A.M.C. MEN IN GALLIPOLI.

A warm tribute to the fighting qualities and the gentlemanly behaviour of the Turks was paid yesterday by a well-known peer who was on the General Staff at the Dardanelles, and has just returned wounded.

"They are fine fellows, and as brave as lions," he told a representative of "The Daily Chronicle." "And they fight as cleanly as you could wish. If they take any of our fellows prisoners, and they are wounded, they leave them beautifully dressed up and well fed. I have seen them go on fighting although they have had appalling wounds, of which they took no notice at all."

GERMAN OFFICERS DISLIKED.

"Generally speaking, they appear to be very antagonistic to the German officers who are in command there. One German officer, who had apparently been out sniping, we found torn to pieces. He had six Mauser pistols on him.

"The Australians, too, are magnificent. It is nothing unusual for some of them, after being on fatigue duty all day, to bag a rifle and some ammunition and to spend the night after Turkish snipers. Moreover, it is very seldom that they come back without bringing some trophy to prove their success. Not infrequently it is of a somewhat weird and ghastly nature."

Not the least of the difficulties which confront the Allies is the total absence of safe shelter. "There's not enough shelter for a rabbit," the peer declared. "Shells are falling all the time everywhere, and everyone, no matter where he be, has an equal chance of getting his career cut short.

SAFER IN THE TRENCHES.

"In fact, the trenches are admitted to be the safest place.

"Kitchener's Army is acknowledged by all on the peninsula to be the equal of any," he added. "The way they led the attack in the big battle beats anything I have ever seen or heard described. The men are perfectly wonderful and don't seem to care what happens.

An ambulance was crossing the now dried-up Salt Lake, which is two miles wide, and it was shelled the whole way. The two leading mules were first killed; then the second pair; and, finally, they killed the remaining pair. On each occasion the driver, an R.A.M.C., man, coolly and quietly climbed down, cut away the harness of the dead mules, and continued his journey until the last mules were killed.

DRIVER'S SPLENDID PLUCK.

"Then he ran off, got some more mules, harnessed them up and completed his journey, without being hit himself or getting any of his four wounded hurt. It was an absolute miracle how they escaped, for bullets and shells were falling all round. How the driver could venture back into that hell, I don't know.

"These R.A.M.C. men, especially the stretcher-bearers, are by far the bravest men of the lot. They often complete 20 miles a day, carrying wounded up and down the hills. They go right up into the firing lines and are exposed all the time to the most appalling shrapnel and rifle fire. Many of them come down on the stretchers they carried up."

ASTHMA

The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!

POST FREE 1/6

ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

Of leading Chemists—Stores & P. St-Lazare, 20, Paris

Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

OXYGEN

(GUARANTEED PURITY 98-5 PER CENT.)

We manufacture & compress OXYGEN in CYLINDERS for OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING, MEDICAL PURPOSES, Etc., and SUPPLY Complete OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING PLANTS. As used by All Up-to-date ENGINEERING FIRMS.

EXPERT ENGLISH WELDERS always valeable for Special Work, viz., MARINE & LAND BOILER REPAIRS, WELDING OF BROKEN CASTINGS, Etc., Etc

OXYGEN APPLIANCES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Copies of our Various Catalogues will be sent on application to :

THE

LINDE ICE & OXYGEN WORKS

(Linde British Refrigeration Compauy, Ltd.)

BYCULLA BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

"ASVAN"

(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENC OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculia to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

OF BOOKS

NOW GOING ON

Open on Weekdays from 12 Noon to 7-30 p.m.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

BOOKSELLERS.

Mohammadi Mahal, Front, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

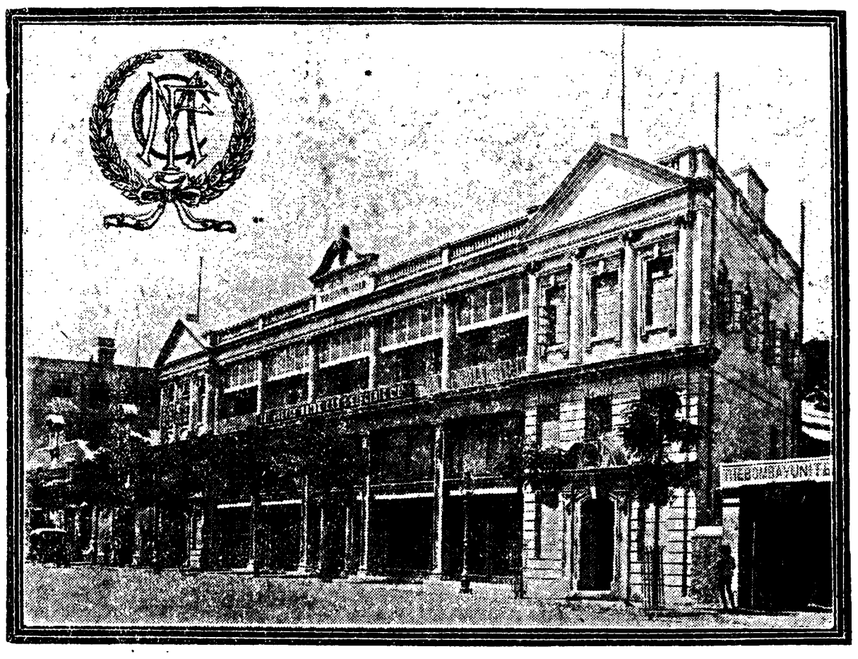
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Has stood the test of 60 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Digitized by the Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

WHERE TO GET
ENTIRE SATISFACTION



FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Get your Car thoroughly done up—ENGINE and BODY—by us, we guarantee to give you Entire Satisfaction and Prompt delivery.

Innumerable testimonials received from clients expressing satisfaction for repairs done to their Cars.

EVERY Kind of Work in connection with Motor Car undertaken.

Estimates sent free—Send your Car for inspection

to the Largest Motor Works in India:—

THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN BELGIUM.)

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY--CALCUTTA, 55, Bentinck Street.

Telephone: "1717"

Head Office--56, Rue Lafayette--PARIS.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO."

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COM PANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONI CLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.